The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

A Probable Change in the Method of Accepting Volunteers.

Regiments to be Again Accepted Directly by the War Department.

No Movement of Either Army Probable.

AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Disposition of the Rebel Army at Centreville.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD.

When the Destination of the Great Expedition can be Divulged.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

NEWS FROM CENTREVILLE.

Yesterday Gen. BUTTERFIELD dispatched Brigade-Quartermaster NORTON with ten wagons and an escort of the New-York Forty-fourth to Shreve's Farm, four miles northwest of Fall's Church and west of the Leesburgh Pike, to obtain forage. A short distance north of Fall's Church they captured a rebel picket, who had left his post to forage for whisky. Capt. NORTON at once sent him to headquarters, though he learned from the prisoner that the rebel pickets were stationed not far back of SHREVE's place. Capt. NORTON judiciously posted his men to repel an attack, but he successfully accomplished the purpose of his expedition without encountering rebel pickets.

The prisoner's name is C. R. BELL, a private of Company E, Capt. REVERA, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. SEYMOUR editor of the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* The regiment is a part of Gen. WALKER'S Louisiana Brigade. He states that around Centreville is one continuous camp of Confederate troops, including sixty thousand Virginians, under GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and an equal number of North Carolinians, South Carolinians, Georgians, Mississippians and Louisianians, from fifteen to twenty thousand of whom are at Manassas. BEAUREGARD was at Centreville, his headquarters being but a half-mile from the village. A new regiment of cavalry from North Carolina had just arrived, well equipped. STEWART'S cavalry was to the left of Centreville. RADFORD'S to the right. LATHAM and KEMPER'S Artillery were under SMITH'S command. He confirms the previous advices of extensive fortifications having been constructed about Centreville, and he states that so well have the rebel commanders selected their position that they are confident that a hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They are awaiting an attack, and were not contemplating any movement against our troops. He states that the Southern troops are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and are confident that when the battle ensues it will be decisive in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and that then they will return to their homes. He enlisted for the war, but had no idea at the time that it would continue more than three months. The troops were armed mostly with muskets, from which they shoot minié balls with excellent success. They had some Mississippi rifles, and recently they received a quantity of Enfields. On Tuesday, his regiment came to Hunter's Mills, two miles northwest of Vienna, to do picket duty, they relieving a Virginia regiment. They had thrown out their pickets south of and towards the Railroad, but as yet they have not appeared within sight of our pickets. They are to be relieved by the Seventh Louisiana.

He confirms the previous accounts of the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces from Fairfax, a fortnight since. He says that it was caused by a confident belief that the Yankees were coming upon them in full force, and that on their retreat, they burned and destroyed a large amount of property. BELL had previously been on picket in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, and was familiar with the country between Hall's and Bailey's Cross Roads. His statements, like those of all rebel deserters and prisoners, are received with much caution by the military authorities.

MORE NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

A Virginian named ORMSBY, who was recently impressed in the service of the rebels to work on their fortifications, reached our lines yesterday. He states that about four miles west of Fairfax Court-house, the rebels have thrown up a breastwork, extending both sides of the road, and capable of mounting twenty-four guns.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN CAPTURED.

To-day the pickets of Gen. WADSWORTH captured a private of a South Carolina regiment, about three miles beyond Falls Church.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

To-day, a person, who is supposed to be a nephew of a General in the rebel army, was arrested, in this city, on the charge of furnishing information of our movements to the rebel army. He was about to leave for Port Tobacco. The person, after appearing before Gen. PORTER, was committed to the Thirteenth-street Jail to await further developments.

ADVANCE OF PICKETS TO ANANDALE.

The pickets of the New-York Thirty-second have been extended to Anandale, six miles from their camp near Alexandria. They found the bodies of three negroes near their outposts in an advanced state of decomposition.

ALL QUIET.

Accounts by telegraph, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, report all quiet on the entire line of the Potomac.

A RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. SICKLES.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Gen. SICKLES and Staff, accompanied by a squad of Indiana cavalry, along the shore of the Potomac, about forty miles from Washington, when they were fired on by a rebel battery on the Virginia shore. One of the shots fell short, and another passed over them.

FLATBOATS IN THE OCCOQUAN.

There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have a large number of flatboats at Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredericksburgh, designed for crossing the Potomac.

A SLACKNESS OF ENLISTMENTS, AND THE CAUSE

There is a slackness in enlistments again, especially from the larger States. So much circumlocution and embarrassments are interposed by State authorities, and the men are so shaved and swindled in their fitting-out, that they will not enter the service through the State channels. Enlistments are so few that the War Department is about again to return to the system of accepting men directly, without the interposition of the State authorities. It is also contemplated to obviate the unjustness of some of the Governors in pressing officers upon regiments, by commissioning the officers through the War Department, directly by the President.

THE CLASHING BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The members of Congress who are here are also discussing the propriety of wiping out the distinction between the regulars and volunteers, by declaring the volunteers to compose the army of the United States. Unless something is done to legally obliterate the distinction now maintained, and to do away with the tyrannical rule of the regular department, the volunteer system will be utterly destroyed. As it is now, no officer, however capable or meritorious, can obtain any position or consideration with the heads of the army bureaus, and nothing is conceded to the volunteers that can possibly be withheld. For their arms, clothing, equipments, transportation, &c., the volunteers must dance attendance, day after day, upon men who openly deride and malign them, and who never treat them with decency, and never speak of them except with contempt. It is astonishing the extent to which this feeling is carried, and still more astonishing that the President and Secretary of War have permitted it to be manifested, as it has been done, and is being done daily and hourly.

THE CASES OF THE NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

In the case of the claims of CHAPMAN, LYON and NOYES; WM. H. LEE & Co., and BURNHAM, PLUMB & Co., merchants of New-York, against BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co., of Alexandria, Judge FREESE to-day ordered a commission to appraise all goods or property of any kind left by BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co. A paper was presented to the Court by Mr. GREEN, of Alexandria, claiming the sum of $1,200 for rent, and setting forth that steps had been taken to collect the same in the Courts of Alexandria. Judge FREESE informed the applicant that if he chose to declare himself a loyal citizen, and claim the protection of the Provost Court, he would receive the same consideration as any other creditor. This Mr. GREEN refused to do, it is alleged, because he sympathizes with the rebels, and because the rent claim is in fact a subterfuge to evade the payment to Northern creditors. There appears to be no doubt that the Court will decide that the property of BARLEY, TRIPLET & Co. must be appropriated to the payment of such debts to loyal citizens as shall be proven before the Court. Whether the first claimants—CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES—are to be first paid, or whether the goods will be divided among the creditors *pro rata*, is yet to be decided. I am reliably informed that all the members of the Administration, with the exception of the President and Attorney-General, are inclined to sustain Judge FREESE in his determination to sequestrate the property of rebels for the benefit of their Northern creditors, and that the subject has been under discussion at the last three or four Cabinet meetings. My informant states that the reason of the disapproval of the President and Attorney-General was that they were misinformed as to the facts, and were led to believe that it was the Provost-Marshal, instead of the Provost-Judge, who was making these decisions. The final verdict of the Cabinet on this most important question to our Northern merchants must be forthcoming within four days, as the order of Judge FREESE for the delivery of goods in the case of WITMER & Co. takes effect in that time. One of our Northern merchants, who has a claim of $1,400 against an Alexandria firm, offered to cancel the debt if the agent of the firm would manumit two slave children, left by the firm as assets. The agent professed ignorance of the whereabouts of the children.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS' REPORT.

The indiscreet publication of the indiscreet report made by Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has caused much excitement. It is universally condemned.

CONFISCATION CASES FROM ST. LOUIS.

A number of confiscation cases have been sent from St. Louis here, for final determination. As a matter of course, they were referred to Attorney General BATES for advisement. It is a little remarkable that no one has made application for the remission of any order confiscating chattels under the Fremont proclamation.

MORE PROMPT ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced issuing three-year bonds in satisfaction of the certificates received at the Department yesterday. Hereafter there will be no delay in the subscribers receiving prompt returns. When Gov. CHASE assumed the duties of Secretary he found that of eight millions of bonds negotiated more than a month previously, only about three millions had been issued, and these in large certificates. The blank certificates for all the denominations of the three-year bonds were commenced about the 20th of September, since which time nearly sixty millions have been prepared. All back depositors will be supplied in a very few days, and in the meantime the daily receipts will be issued as they come in.

TO BE FORWARDED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.

The following order was issued from the Post-Office Department to-day:

The Postmaster-General orders that all letters by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States shall be forwarded in the mails without prepayment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the Act to employ Volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) F. P. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The President has promoted to Second Lieutenancies of the United States Army the following non-commissioned officers: Acting Sergeant Maj. Frederick Phillister, Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, First Sergeants Henry B. Freeman, First Sergeant Samuel J. Dick, Lance Sergeant Jas. P. Galloway, Lance Sergeant Thadeus S. Kirkland, Lance Sergeant Jos. McConnell All the above are of the Eighteenth Infantry, and are to be attached to that regiment as Second Lieutenants, in accordance with the President's pledge that the promotions in it should be from the ranks.

Also, Lance-Sergeants ROBERT P. KING, Jr., and JAS. J. SEMPLE, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to Second Lieutenancies in that corps.

TO BE RECRUITED TO THE FULL QUOTA.

Lieut. TWADDELL, of the New-York Thirty-second, proceeds to New-York to-day to recruit the regiment to its full quota.

THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Recruits are arriving to increase the ranks of the New-York Thirteenth—the Rochester Regiment—to the maximum number. The Thirteenth has been the longest in Virginia of any regiment in the service. It fought gallantly at Bull Run, but its numbers became reduced by many being killed, wounded or taken prisoner on the 21st of July, by the discharge of three months' men and minors, and by the goodly number of privates who have become commissioned officers in other regiments. It is now in an excellent state of discipline, owing to the care exercised by Col. PICKELL, late of the Fourth Artillery.

AN APPOINTMENT.

A brother of Ex-Marshal HOOVER has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry. I believe the Marshal himself has not heretofore been looked upon as a very strenuous friend of the Union.

SCARCITY OF FORAGE.

Owing to the danger of transports moving up and down the Potomac, hay and oats, for a time, are becoming scarce. This has made foraging expeditions beyond our lines necessary, and strong bodies of troops are daily sent out to get corn and corn fodder, which are plenty, though hay is entirely gone, having been previously taken by the rebels. In every case, receipts are given by our commanders for forage taken, which are paid upon being presented in Washington.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

In a recent case where one of the New-York regiments took the fence rails belonging to a loyal Virginia woman, to use for firewood, Gen. WADSWORTH issued an order requiring the regiment to go into the woods, cut new rails, and rebuild the fence destroyed.

"DUTCH YANKEES"

Is the appellation which the rebels have given to the German troops under Gen. BLENKER'S command.

SIGNALS.

The system of communicating intelligence by signals, which has been so successfully tested in Gens. BANKS' and STONE'S Divisions, is now being introduced on the Virginia side, under the direction of Major MEYER, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. It will be of great service, and can be readily used at points to which the military telegraph does not extend.

VIRGINIA CLIMATE.

As an indicatisn of the mild character of the climate in Virginia, it may be stated that roses are still budding and in bloom in the gardens near Fort Corcoran.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The stationery contract for the House of Representatives, was awarded to-day to PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, LATIMER BROS. and H. TAYLOR.

There have been no arrivals to-day from the lower Potomac. The *Cœur de Lion* started down to-night with coal for the flotilla.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS is among the arrivals in town this evening.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE DESTINATION OF THE FLEET KNOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 30, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The destination of the great fleet is known at Old Point, and can be safely revealed by Saturday next.

One of the tugs returned this morning, the Captain reporting that his vessel could not stand the heavy weather outside the capes.

Forty contrabands came in yesterday from Gloucester, opposite Yorktown, and report great suffering in that vicinity from want and sickness.

SAILING OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The immense fleet, under Flag-officer DUPONT, sailed this morning. The *Wabash*, with the gunboats leading the van; then the troopship and the rear, protected by the *Mohican*, *Seminole*, *Augusta*, *Florida* and *Alabama*. The day was a fine one, and early in the morning, the report of a gun and a blue light, from the *Wabash*, were the signal for the fleet to get under weigh. The rear went to sea about 9 A. M.

It was a splendid sight, and one that will be remembered by amateurs of naval tactics. Vessels of all sizes, all shapes and models, including it—from the gigantic *Wabash* down to the ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*.

We all expect to hear soon of its formidable attack—and the names of DUPONT and SHERMAN will be hallooed as the victors of this great expedition.

The *Herald* erroneously announced its sailing on the 27th.

The men-of-war remaining here, are the *Minnesota*, *Cambridge*, and the storeship *Release*.

From the Baltimore American.

The great feature of Tuesday at Old Point was the sailing of the great Naval Expedition from Hampton Roads towards the Capes. About 5 o'clock in the morning a gun was fired from the flag-ship *Wabash*, Commander DUPONT, to signify to the fleet to get in order for the departure, and but a few minutes elapsed before a second gun was discharged, when the steamer put her paddles in motion, and steamed along amidst the cheers of her crew, consisting of over 500 picked men. The other vessels, nearly 50 in number, followed in regular order and in quick succession, especially as steam had been generated the evening previous, and kept on all night. Prominent among the fleet was the fine steamship *Ben Deford*, Capt. HALLETT, who displayed all his bunting, fore and aft, whilst the *Cahawba*, having in tow several ships, brought up the rear most gallantly. The sunrise of the morning is described as exceedingly beautiful, the horizon being clear, a soft wind prevailing from the southwest quarter, and scarcely a ripple upon the waves. One of the passengers of the *Baltimore* states that he watched the movements of the fleet through a fine glass, and at the hour of 10 in the morning the vessels in the van had entirely disappeared.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY FALLING BACK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

Scouting parties from Gen. KEYE'S and Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigades have ascertained that the Confederates have fallen back upon Centreville, without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court-house. It was thought at first that in the evacuation of the latter place a feint was played, and that the rebels were in force in ambush on the outskirts of the village. Such, however, our scouting parties have ascertained is not the fact. The conclusion, therefore, is that they will not risk an engagement on the open plains of Centreville, and that they will, if they have not already done so, retire behind their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, where they have the railway to aid them in bringing up reinforcements in case of an attack, and strong intrenchments to defend themselves from our guns. As I stated in this correspondence ten days ago, if they risked a general engagement at all, it will be at this point. Retiring to Manassas will afford them an opportunity to draw off a portion of their troops from that point, and order them to their batteries at the terminus of the railway at Aquia Creek, where they anticipate an attack from a squadron of our fleet, and from whence they can send troops along the railway to Richmond, in case they find that an attack is to be made upon Portsmouth, and by the rivers upon Richmond. Necessity compels them now to keep their forces as much as possible upon the line of the railways whence they can be the more readily concentrated on the banks of the Potomac, or, in case of a fire in the rear, back upon Richmond. Our naval expedition have, more than any thing else, caused the evacuation of Fairfal Court-house.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Indications on the Potomac—The Rebels Going into Winter Quarters—The National Troops Likely to Follow the Example.

Probable Transfer of Military Operations to the West.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Much ill-natured speculation is indulged in here at the apparent inactivity of the army,—some blaming the President and Cabinet, and some the Commanding Generals. I have reason to believe that the President has devolved the whole responsibility of a forward movement on Gen. MCCLELLAN, and placed every facility in his power to accomplish it. If he fail to advance, it will be because his army is not perfect in all of its appointments, or that the enemy is too numerous, or too well intrenched, to justify an attack. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S movements thus far have been characterized by extreme caution—a quality, perhaps, which was required by the exigency of the times. He has shown great powers of organization, but that organization has not even yet been brought to the highest state of efficiency. It now remains to be proved whether he is possessed of that strategic skill, that power of wielding great masses, and throwing them with overpowering effect on a given point, which will entitle him to be enrolled among the great commanders. His onward course is beset with difficulties, but they are such as a great general, backed by the resources of the North, can overcome. In front, BEAUREGARD has withdrawn to his intrenchments, about Manassas Junction, and is busily engaged in preparing his Winter quarters. The nature of the intervening ground, between the hostile camps, is impracticable for the manœuvring of a large force; and his position, I have reason to believe, is so strong that it can be destroyed only by regular approaches, which is a slow and tedious process. In the meanwhile, his communications with the South and West are such that he can concentrate men and munitions by rail, quite as rapidly as we can by the common roads of the country. It then becomes reduced to a question of *superiority of resources, at a point of eligibility, of the enemy's selection.* I therefore predict that this season will not be made historical by another battle near Bull Run.

But there is a necessity of striking a blow. The period for field operations is rapidly drawing to a close; the country is anxious to derive some practical results from all this expenditure of money, and this assemblage of men and armaments. Capitalists begin to speculate as to the ultimate value of their investments, and the subalterns complain that thus far they have been compelled to handle the shovel rather than the musket. The blockade of the Potomac, and the obstruction of the canal, meanwhile seriously interfere with the supplies of the army. Coal, forage, provisions, are all compelled to seek a transit over the single track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The blockade must be raised as a military necessity, and I predict that the first blow will be in that direction. While the rebels are undoubtedly aware of this, and have made their dispositions to give us a warm reception, on the other hand I have reason to believe that such a combination of the army and navy will be effected as shall render our attack successful.

In looking over the whole ground, I am disposed to believe that the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of a demonstration on the enemy's right, will, until another season, remain in a fortified camp, Washington, guarded by 50,000 men in the intrenchments, is impregnable, and no one now believes that the enemy would be so presumptuous as to attempt to cross either above or below. I am not certain that this is the best disposition which can be made of the army. Why should we attack the enemy under unequal conditions? Can we not select better battlefields than Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff, or Big Bethel? Have not these B. B.'s become already an augury of disaster?

There are those whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, who from the outset have believed that the true way to conquer the rebels is by assailing them along the seaboard and in the Valley of the Mississippi. There is hardly a city between Norfolk and New-Orleans that is impregnable against such an expedition as is now afloat upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic. Such a power, hovering like a black cloud over the South, charged with lightnings, and sure to strike with terrific effect, but no one knows where, must produce infinite distraction among the rebels, and leave their territory free to invasion. This course of warfare leaves us masters of our own position, and assails "the institution" in its vital part.

Allow the West to recall the troops which she has contributed to the defence of the Capital, and where their services are no longer required except for an aggressive movement. Let them be transferred to Kentucky, which now promises to be the "dark and bloody ground." While FREMONT has seized Springfield, which is the gateway of Southwestern Missouri, and ROSECRANS holds the gaps of Western Virginia, an overwhelming force must be thrown into Kentucky. Myself a Western man, and having inspected the whole line of warfare from Missouri to the Atlantic, I regard the passage through Kentucky as the high road to success. Here transfer our ablest General and our best disciplined troops, armed with the most effective weapons. If we possess and hold the mountain line of Tennessee, at one of half a dozen points, we *sever the rebels' communication between the East and West, we cut them off from the region of corn and cattle, and we permit the Union sentiment of Western Tennessee again to find utterance.*

Let this great movement be made according to lines of longitude and not of latitude. New-England and the Middle States are adequate to the protection of the Capital, and even to aggressive warfare; and if the Administration will furnish the West with arms and ammunition, she will furnish the men who, within a twelvemonth, will achieve THE CONQUEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

IMPORTANT TO NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

The Decision of the Provost Judge of Alexandria in the Case of Bowen, Holmes & Co. against an Alexandria Merchant.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Herewith I give you the text of the recent decision of Judge FREESE, of the Alexandria Provost Marshal's Court, in the case of Northern claimants on Southern debtors. It is this case that is now submitted to the Cabinet for its approval or disapproval, and the result will be anxiously awaited by all Northern creditors of Dixie. The following is the opinion:

Opinion of the Court in the cases of Bowen, Holmes & Co., vs. George K. Witmer & Bros., and Morris L. Hallowell & Co. vs. George K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co.

In an action of Debt, the plaintiffs praying the aid of the Provost (Military) Court, because of the alleged fact that two of the defendants are beyond the rebel lines, and believed to be aiding and abetting the enemy.

These are actions brought by Bowen, Holmes & Co., of New-York City, and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, to recover from George K. Witmer & Co., late of this city, the amounts due on four certain promissory notes, drawn by George K. Witmer & Bros., in favor of Bowen, Holmes & Co., amounting in the aggregate to five thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents ($5,536 70), with interest from the time they became due; and on a book account due Morris L. Hallowell & Co., from George K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co., amounting to the aggeegate sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents ($1,129 89) with interest from the time the bills became due. The proceedings in both these cases were instituted before the Court by the filing of affidavits by one member of each of the said firms, together with a presentation of the original notes, by the affidavit of Anthony Gilkinson, one of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co., in the first case, and by a statement of the account sworn to by Enoch R. Hutchinson, one of the firm of Morris L. Hallowell & Co., in the second case. Both these affidavits, in addition to the facts representing their claims, set forth that the two principal members of both of said firms (viz., George K. Witmer and Edmund F. Witmer) *had fled from their accustomed place of business to within the lines of the enemy, taking with them, or, rather, sending in advance of them, a large amount of the goods purchased of these plaintiffs and others; and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, both were now using their means and influence, if not their own strong arms, in aiding the rebellion now in progress against the United States Government.* Such is the spirit, if not the exact wording, of the affidavits in relation to the defendants. The affidavits further set forth that the plaintiffs in both cases are true and loyal citizens, and, as such, claim the aid and authority of the military power, as represented in this Court, to enforce the collection of their respective claims, *it being their only means of redress under the present peculiar condition of affairs consequent on the rebellion.* Upon the proper filing of these affidavits, (the same being subscribed and sworn to in open Court,) an order was issued that the defendants appear forthwith to answer. The order being served at the usual place of business of said firm or firms, it was found that only a single member thereof remained to answer, namely, A. H. Slaymaker, who appeared, and, being sworn, answered in substance as follows: That he was one of the firm of G. K. Witmer & Bros., that his interest in the business was about one-sixth, dependent, however, on contingencies; that George K. Witmer and E. F. Witmer, the two other partners, had gone beyond our lines, soon after the battle of Bull Run, and were still there, as he supposed; that they were active, energetic men, but he did not know that they were directly connected with the army; that prior to the occupation of Alexandria by Government troops the firm had sent off to the interior of Virginia about one-half of their stock; that there remained here of the stock, at the present, probably from ten to twelve thousand dollars worth; that he, as the remaining partner, had been selling goods and receiving money in the name of the firm, but had paid no debts since their absence, as he did not feel that he had any authority so to do; that he knew of no reason why the claims of Bowen, Holmes & Co., and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., should not be paid—knew of no offset against them, except that at present he had no funds to pay with, and even if he had, he did not feel that he had any authority to pay the debts of the firm, in the absence of the principal members thereof. He further stated, in reply to inquiries by the Court, that the firm was abundantly able to pay their debts—that G. K. Witmer, he thought, was worth $40,000, and E. F. Witmer from $15,000 to $20,000—that both were possessed of considerable real estate in addition to the stock of goods left here, and those now in their possession within the enemy's lines. The original notes given to Bowen, Holmes & Co. were shown him, the signatures to which he acknowledged as correct. There being no further evidence to offer on either side, the Court ordered that all the goods which remained of the firm of G. K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer & Co., be taken possession of immediately by this Court, and held for five days, subject to the claims of Bowen, Holmes & Co., and such other claimants as might hereafter appear. If the claim is not paid within the five days, the Court would then issue the final order as to the disposition of the goods. The five days having expired, the defendants now appear by counsel to answer:

1. "They protest" against the exercise of the jurisdiction claimed by this Court in these cases. This is a point of the first importance, for if it were shown that this Court had no jurisdiction of such cases, then all its proceedings relative thereto would be null and void. The Court claims, however, that it has jurisdiction of these causes, and of all causes of like character which may be brought before it. The Court is located in what is claimed by the rebels as the enemy's country, and in a city which, by an order issued from the headquarters of the General commanding this Department, has been placed under military rule, and virtually under "martial law." On or about the 28th of August last, Brig.-Gen. Montgomery was, by order of Major-Gen. McClellan, made the Military Governor of this city. The term "Military Governor" carries with it the implied condition or future *status* of those who are to be governed, as well as the kind of government to which they are to be subjected. The appointment of a Military Governor was a virtual declaration of martial law, and even though no formal declaration thereof had never, or has never, been made, still the one exists only by virtue of the other, and neither can exist without the other. By this virtual declaration of martial law, all State and municipal laws relating to this city were abrogated or suspended, so that it became not only the right, but the duty, of the military authorities to administer justice in all cases, of whatsoever character that might arise under the military governorship of the city. The Court established by virtue of the military governorship of the city is charged, therefore, with the duty of adjudicating all cases, of whatsoever character, that may be permitted to come before it, and since, by the virtual declaration of martial law, all other courts within the bounds of the city have been suspended, *it becomes the duty of this Court, ex necessitate, to take charge of and adjudicate all cases in which the rights of the citizens, so far as they may be in any way connected with this most unholy rebellion, are involved.* It is no assumption, therefore, upon the part of this Court, to take cognizance of these causes, but simply the performance of a plain duty. That loyal citizens should have some kind of redress against those who seek to avoid paying their just debts, because of their connection, near or remote, with the so-called Confederate Government, is plain to every one, and since neither the courts nor law officers in the States where the rebellion exists will afford them any facility for so doing; and since the rebel Government itself, by passing a "sequestration act," has sought to prevent the payment of all debts due from those who are in rebellion against the Government to those who remain firm in their loyalty to it, it becomes the bounden duty of the military power to aid loyal citizens in thus securing their just claims. *A refusal so to do on the part of the military authorities would, in the opinion of this Court, be virtually "aiding and abetting" the enemy, since it would allow to remain in the hands of the rebels the very means, which, if placed in the hands of loyal citizens, to whom it justly belongs, might be used in aiding and sustaining the Government.*

The second point raised by the counsel for defence is, that a change of the firm from George K. Witmer & Brothers to Witmer & Co., on or about the 1st of January last, makes the goods now in store belong to the latter, and not responsible for the debts of the former. It is fair to presume that if the latter bought the stock from the former so late as January last, they (the latter) still owe the former a sufficient amount to cover all losses that may accrue to them from applying a portion of the goods to the payment of the remaining debts of the former.

The two Witmers, as is shown by the evidence, were the principal partners in the first firm, and the more wealthy of the two was the head and principal partner in the late or present firm. What were the exact pecuniary relations of the men composing either one or both of these firms, the Court has no means of knowing, since the books of the firm have not been brought before the Court, nor would the remaining partner, A. H. Slaymaker, state the exact relation which even he himself held to the firm. It not being, however, any part of the business of this Court to settle the private interests of those who are in rebellion against the Government, nor of any who may be connected with them, in any attempt to defraud and cheat loyal citizens out of their just claims, *the Court directs that the whole of the remaining stock be applied to the payment of the debts, whether said debts are in the name of George K. Witmer & Brothers or Witmer & Co.* If either of the partners should, by any possibility, suffer from such an application of the goods, he or they can have redress upon the others, when a final settlement comes to be made among themselves.

The sending away of a large portion of their stock (as admitted by the remaining partner, A. H. Slaymaker,) in May last, was an act not only culpable in itself, (occurring, as it did, just prior to the occupation of this city by the United States troops,) but a misdemeanor of so high a grade that it might justly subject all concerned to the charge of misprision of treason. This was aiding the enemy, not by word or individual effort only, but by furnishing them with the very means whereby to help on the rebellion. The lack of confidence thus expressed in our own Government, taking the respondent's own testimony as evidence, and the faith thereby shown in the final success of the rebellion, proves conclusively that the two principal partners were traitors at heart, and if is not unreasonable to suppose that those who were connected in business with them and assented, if they did not urge, such transfer of the goods, partook largely of a like sentiment. This fact alone would, in the opinion of this Court, warrant the seizure of all the remaining stock as forfeited to the Government by the rebellious acts of these men, were it not that loyal citizens have prior claims which ought first to be satisfied. Whether or not the remaining partner is liable to the charge of constructive treason for being *particeps criminis* in such a transaction, remains yet for the consideration of this Court and by the Government. The fact that the remaining partner has been selling off the stock and collecting the debts of the firm, without ever in a single instance paying, or offering to pay, a single one of the debts due from the firm to loyal creditors, shows but too plainly *a studied attempt to avoid paying Northern debts—in response, it may be, to the dicta of the so-called Southern Congress, which forbids any such debts from being paid*—preferring, as avowed in the Sequestration act, that all debts due to loyal citizens of the North, should be repudiated, in order that the amount so due and owing might go into their public treasury to help them in their rebellion against the Government.

While desiring in these cases to afford the plaintiffs all needful and proper relief, the Court is mindful of the fact, that there are other claimants upon these goods whose rights and interests are equally to be regarded. It cannot therefore suffer the goods to be wantonly sacrificed, as they would if put up at public auction in this City, at this time. If the parties were insolvent and all their debts known to this Court, the order would be that a *pro rata* distribution of all the remaining assets be made among their creditors; but as they claim to be more than able to pay *all* their debts, and as only a portion of these debts have yet been reported to this Court, a different order is deemed equitable.

The final order of the Court in both these cases, is that Provost Marshal D. A. Griffith, Wm. N. Berkeley, and James M. Stoutenburgh, be, and they are hereby appointed a commission, to make a fair and impartial assessment of a sufficient amount of the stock left by defendants, to satisfy both these claims—that the goods be valued at such prices as they will bring at public sales in a fair market—that to the amount of each claim, be added sufficient to pay costs of transportation to place of shipment; and that when such assessment is finished and a report thereof made to, and approved by, this Court, the goods so assessed, be turned over to each of the respective claimants, in full satisfaction for the debts due them from the defendants.

This is not a court of delay, nor will proceedings be stayed at any time, or in any case, upon mere legal quibblings or technicalities, no matter how adroitly or learnedly presented; but in these causes the counsel for the defence ask, in case of judgment contrary to their wishes, that the papers and judgment of the Court be submitted to the President of the United States for his approval or disapproval. The Court is not only willing but anxious that these cases be thus submitted, in order that the principle involved may be either approved or disapproved by the highest authority known to our civil or military laws, and thus fix irrevocably *the precedent which this Court deems just and equitable—namely, that the rebels should be made to pay all debts due loyal citizens—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary*; and that the military power is imperatively called upon to aid all loyal citizens in thus obtaining justice.

It is, therefore, further ordered, that the goods which may be assessed by the Commissioners, for each of the respective claimants as per foregoing order, be not finally delivered to the plaintiffs until five days shall have elapsed from the issuing of this order. (Signed,) J. R. FREESE.

Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., and Provost Judge of Alexandria.

PROVOST COURT, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 28, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Rebel Plans to Invade Maryland—The Lower Potomac Not Sufficiently Guarded—Constant Communication with the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

There is not the slightest doubt that the rebels in Virginia still hold steadfast in the faith of quartering in Baltimore this Winter. Gentlemen arriving in this city from the eastern shore of the State, positively declare there is no obstacle at all in the way of their throwing troops into the lower counties, were they disposed to do it, and recent letters, received in Baltimore, declare the attempt will be made in large force. They are aware, perfectly, of the fitting out of the great expedition. They had informers from this city, who daily made trips to Annapolis through Anne Arundel County, visited the camps, gleaned the most accurate information they could from the officers, and, traveling into the lower counties, found unobstructed passage across the Potomac into the enemy's quarters.

Nor are the Secessionists in this city one particle less sanguine, so long as the Maryland coast of the Potomac is left unguarded. The captains of vessels, who are acquainted with the nature of the Potomac coast, declare that even with a large force guarding the shore it would be extremely difficult to prevent stolen approaches from the river. It is thought by many of both parties that JOHNSTON has already left the Upper Potomac, with a view of accomplishing this purpose.

To such an extent is valuable information conveyed by the rebels of Baltimore to their friends in Virginia, and so secretly and successfully, that it would seem nothing less than a chain of sentinels drawn around the city and a proclamation of martial law could prevent it. Many who declare themselves Union men are at heart Secessionists, and in communication with the enemy on every available occasion. Secret meetings are held, and plans concocted and measures acted upon to deceive the military authorities of the city. Means are not wanting to carry their plans into execution, and men are fitted out and dispatched into the lower counties, and thence across the Potomac into Virginia, despite all the vigilance of Government. Powder and ball are openly purchased and conveyed into different portions of the State, either with or without the sanction of the authorities, if permitted, by men presumed to be loyal, from the representations of parties residing in the city. ARGUS.

PROVISIONS FOR WASHINGTON.

The following is the number of tons of provisions shipped to Washington in the United States steam transports which have loaded at Pier No. 9 North River, for the last three months, viz.:

	Tons.		Tons.
In August	4,000	In October	5,000
In September	3,400	Total	12,400

Besides these transports there are several schooners that carry government stores.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The Massachusetts Twenty-fifth Regiment left for New-York at a quarter past four this afternoon.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived, and landed the State prisoners at Fort Warren about 5 o'clock. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment are doing guard duty at the fort.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

NORTHERN FARMERS IN VIRGINIA—INFLUENCE OF NORTHERN EMIGRATION—NORTHERN NEGROES, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

A year since over one-third of the resident population of Fairfax County were men of Northern birth and their families. About fifteen years since, attracted by the salubriousness of the climate and the beauty of the country, a number of Northern farmers removed to Fairfax and Alexandria Counties with their families. The country was then in a miserable condition—worn out exhausted by the thriftless system of slave cultivation—and many farms, which had been the best portion of old Virginia families, had gone to ruin and were in many cases covered with young pines which were allowed to grow up everywhere. Purchasing a Northern farmer bought a worn out farm for a song, and two years sufficed to bring it up to an excellent condition. Others came and were continuing to come until the war broke out, at which time they constituted a large and influential class of the population. They settled generally in the eastern part of the county, and are to be found most numerous between Centreville and Alexandria. Groups of four or five families are to be found in other parts of the county, and between Centreville and Manassas Northern families are not unfrequently met.

The Northern settlers rarely buy slaves, but cultivate their farms with free labor. In some instances where their sons have married into Southern families, they have become possessed of a negro or two; but in these instances, the relation has generally been one of a voluntary character.

To illustrate the influence of Northern emigration upon the value of real estate, I will state a fact or two. Between LANGLEY'S and Lewinsville, on the north side of the road, is a splendid old Virginia mansion, with a hundred acres of land. Twelve years since, the estate was bought by a Northern farmer from Orleans County, New-York, for $8 an acre; two years ago he sold it to the present proprietor for $150. About the same time, another estate of one hundred and forty acres, north of Falls Church, was purchased by a Northern man at $8; a year ago it would have readily sold for $75.

Many of the localities which have recently achieved such a prominence in the history of events are on the property of Northern men. Munson's Hill is so named from Mr. MUNSON, a Northern man, whose residence is situated twenty rods distant. BAILEY, a Westchester County man, and who has a spacious house, used as a Summer resort, and a fine farm, is prominently known by the Cross Roads that bear his name. Upton's Hill is so called from a Massachusetts man of that name, and now a strong redoubt built in front of his house is called Fort Upton. PERKINS, an Orleans County man, has a hill, whereupon was built by the rebels an earthwork, which has been christened by the New-York Thirty-fifth, Fort Shadaddle. BARRETT, of Barrett's Hill, is a New-York man. Then there are the WEBSTERS from Maine, the BLAISDELLS from Massachusetts, the ORCUTTS from New-York, the HAYESES, and many others.

The Northern settlers are almost unanimous for the Union, and though they have suffered great losses by reason of the war, most of them having been compelled to desert their homes after Bull Run, they have aided the Union cause in every way they could. Some are acting as guides, others in various capacities under the Government.

There are, however, a few renegade Northern men. Moore, the Postmaster at Falls Church, is a Northern man, but his loyalty being suspected, he was arrested and brought before Lieut. TOMPKINS, who administered to him the oath of allegiance. He took it, but after Bull Run was again hand and glove with the rebels. He went to Richmond to purchase goods, where he still remains, probably fearing to come back. SHERWOOD, a Northern farmer, residing a mile north of Falls Church, is a Secessionist of the most rabid school, and is now in the rebel army.

Take Alexandria and Fairfax Counties through, the everywhere prevailing names of Virginia families are the Ballo, the Minors, the Hunters, the Gunnells, the Johnsons, the Febreys and the Powells. Subtract these families from the population, and the Northern families would be in the majority.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes a letter from Lieut. M. A. PARKS, dated Richmond, Sept. 15. He says:

"With painful feelings I write that the Michigan First is called to mourn the loss of Capt. BUTTERWORTH, a brave, manly officer, respected by all companions. He received his death-wound while bravely leading his company. Many witnessed his gallant conduct on the bloody field, and will drop a tear over his untimely fate. I can learn no particulars, nor even the date of his death. He died at the hospital in Charlottesville.

I presume most of the men have informed their friends of their destitute condition. Allow me to repeat; most of them left their blankets behind or threw them away on the field, and are now destitute, and have no means to purchase others. Their clothes are in tatters, and but few have a change of underclothes, and, unless supplied in some way, must suffer terribly if kept here until cold weather. I fortunately had some money with me, and have distributed about two hundred dollars among them, giving each man some. It was but a tithe of what they need, and unless some means are devised to assist them from home, they must suffer. Our friends know better than we why we are held here. It is unnecessary for me to say more. You can readily imagine our condition, and act accordingly. The sick and wounded are all left with me, and I still have some funds to contribute to their comfort, and will do it as long as I have a dollar and the opportunity to do so.

I think letters directed to us, ——, prisoner of war, care of Gen. WINDER, and sent *vid* Fortress Monroe, will be most likely to reach us. We have received no letters since the express was prohibited carrying them, until yesterday, some came that way.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have conversed with an intelligent lady who was at Lexington, Mo., when it was taken by PRICE, and she gives sickening details of the barbarities committed by the rebels. Among the prisoners taken was Dr. WHITE, who was offered a pass by PRICE after the capitulation, with which he went about two miles beyond Richmond, with Maj. BECKER and Capt. NEAT. While at their dinner, a party headed by the well-known desperadoes CHARLEY MARTIN, STEVE EMERSON and IKE LIGHTNER, came up and took the officers off in a coach, but refused to let the Doctor, who was an old man, go with them, but he was subsequently taken one mile from the house into a by-path and there shot twice through the breast; he laid from Thursday till Tuesday, and when the inquest was held, the hogs had eaten all the flesh off the body except that which was protected by his boots. Two weeks after this fiendish murder, his wife, with our informant and a lad, went to Richmond and brought away his remains. MRS. WHITE, who is a niece of Ex-Gov. DESHA, of this State, occupied a fine farm of about five hundred acres, nearly all in a state of cultivation. The ruffians entered upon this, destroyed one hundred acres of corn, fifty of oats, valuable peach and apple orchards, broke the cider machine, smashed the grand-children's playthings, thrust bayonets through the windows, carried off the carriage and sixteen horses, killed seventeen head of cattle, fifty sheep, and a hundred hogs, and ripped up nine feather-beds in fiendish wantonness, leaving MRS. WHITE without a place to sleep on, and compelling her to borrow bedding for herself and family.

Theft, murder and the most shocking barbarities were practiced by all the rebels from high to low. Mrs. Col. GROVER, during the battle, took refuge on a boat for security, and her husband was wounded in the foot. She asked Gen. PRICE for her clothes, which he refused to surrender, leaving her and her child without a change of raiment for many days, until he was about to retreat. He then gave her an order to obtain her garments, but by this time every article of any value had been stolen or destroyed. Nor were women the only objects of brutality; the wounded Union soldiers were not exempt. Some of them had been taken into a vacant house belonging to Major BLEWITT, and, when he was made aware of the fact, he raved and stormed like a maniac, took an axe, threatening to chop off the head of a lad in the basement, and then hauled wounded men down the steps and into the street, where they were exposed for many hours in the sun with festering wounds.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE KEYSTONE STATE ARRESTED.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Keystone State* arrived at this port on Friday last, as has been already announced, bringing, as a prize, the steamer *Salvor*, captured off Key West, while attempting to run the blockade. As soon as the announcement of the arrival of the *Keystone State* was telegraphed to Washington, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the arrest of Capt. SCOTT, of the *Keystone State*, the charge being that of leaving his station. The order was telegraphed to Commander TURNER, at the Navy-yard, on Saturday, and the arrest was accordingly made. It is understood that the Government considered that it was the duty of Capt. SCOTT to have taken his prize into Key West, and to have condemned and sold her at that place; and it is intimated that the search for the privateer *Sumter* required the continued presence of the *Keystone State* in the cruising grounds to which she had been assigned.

On the other hand, it is alleged that Capt. SCOTT was advised by Union citizens of Key West, and by army officers stationed there, to take the prize to a Northern port, inasmuch as the arms on board, if sold at Key West, might, through disloyal citizens, find their way into rebel States, and be ultimately used against the Government. Acting, it is said, upon these suggestions, he came to Philadelphia as already narrated. When the cause of the action of Capt. SCOTT is understood, the Government (unless it has additional reasons for prosecuting the matter) will probably order his release. At present, however, he is under arrest, and the command of the *Keystone State* has been assumed by the First Lieutenant.

Capt. C. H. SCOTT is a native of Virginia, from which State he was appointed in 1828. He received his commission in 1857 as Commander, and has seen more than seventeen years' of sea service. The above statement has been obtained from parties believed to be fully informed, and there is very little doubt but that the matter will be finally adjusted without detriment to the reputation of a Captain whose success in capturing so valuable a prize entitles him to commendation.

It is supposed that the steamer *McClellan*, which arrived at New-York before the *Keystone State* reached this City, brought the complaint of the United States Marshal at Key West to the Government. The complaint was in substance, that Capt. SCOTT had refused to deliver the prize-vessel to the Marshal, although captured within his jurisdiction.

In addition to numerous arms, a number of letters from Havana, inclosing bills of exchange upon persons in Charleston, New-Orleans, Mobile and Savannah were found on board of the prize.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The sutler of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which came so near falling into the hands of the rebels at Hatteras Island some weeks ago, had a narrow escape from being captured or killed. In a private letter he states that he lingered behind the rest of the regiment when on the retreat to assist three lame men whom he desired to rescue. They were finally overtaken by a dozen rebels, and his companions surrendered. He continues:

"After witnessing all this, it became a pertinent question with me what to do. There seemed to be but one alternative, either to submit tamely to be taken prisoner, or take the chances of flight to escape. The latter was immediately decided upon, and my feet were immediately brought into requisition, seeing which the whole squad fired upon me at once, at a distance of about 80 or 100 yards. My escape from this murderous fire was indeed miraculous and providential. Some of the bullets came so close that they fanned the air upon my cheek. The second volley was more scattering and wider of the mark. When they reached the spot where my companions stood, all but two halted to secure them, and these two continued the pursuit for a mile or more, firing as they ran, but by this time it had become, as it seemed to me, mere play, and I watched the balls as they skipped along in the sand several yards from me with much interest, and not a little satisfaction. In dodging a ball that came rather uncomfortably near at the first fire, I lost my cap, which I couldn't find time to pick up, and was obliged to come into camp bareheaded. I was the last to run the gauntlet and come in. Of course my tale had to be told over and over again, until wearied with the rehearsal. From our position we witnessed the feat of the *Monticello*, could hear her guns, and see and hear the explosion of the shells, but being eight or ten miles distant, could not tell with what effect. The *Monticello* did not, as many suppose, furnish any immediate protection to us, as we had previously passed to a place of safety, and had been met by Col. HAWKINS with 600 men.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF CONFISCATIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes this paragraph concerning prominent citizens of New-York:

"Among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of the Lincolnites to the confiscation of the property of Southern citizens, we rejoice to include the name of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, who is owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana, worth, in ordinary times, one hundred and fifty dollars per share. Thus may the contribution of the said ASTOR to the Lincoln cause be amply set off. There are many other Lincolnites who will also have to contribute largely in a like manner to the fund of the Confederate States. Even that wretched ingrate, GEORGE OPDYKE, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honester men. We think the aggregate value of the property which will thus be appropriated will exceed the estimate generally made of $15,000,000. There will be a general dissolution of a great number of our mercantile firms in this city. The apprehension, however, is that there will be a great need of close and searching scrutiny to discover the sleeping and silent partners of many of our firms. It is well known that many of the bitterest Black Republicans have for years kept up their partnership relations in this city,—have drawn thousands and millions from the profits of business here, which have been used to injure, malign and destroy our institutions and undermine our liberties. There will be a keen pursuit for all such. *Woe to the disloyal citizen who shall aid in their concealment* and protection from liability under the sequestration act."

UNAUTHORIZED ARRESTS.

A few days since, says the Louisville *Journal*, the subjoined correspondence took place between two distinguished gentlemen of Lexington and Gen. SHERMAN, the successor of Gen. ANDERSON:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 11, 1861.

GEN. SHERMAN—*Sir*: Mr. V. B. YOUNG, a Union member of the Legislature from Bath County, informs us, that in the adjoining County of Fleming, many persons have been apprehended merely on account of their Southern sympathies and secession opinions, without proof or imputation of any overt act of treason or aiding treason; and he says, that apprehending the like treatment, many citizens of his county, who intended to remain at home, and had done no illegal act, have fled, and are joining BRECKINRIDGE at Prestonsburgh. This procedure, though only retaliatory, seems to us to be inconsistent with Gen. ANDERSON'S proclamation, with the spirit of our Laws and with prudent policy; and if it shall be persisted in, and become general, we apprehend it will necessarily lead to the augmentation of the Southern force, and to the exasperation of the civil war in Kentucky.

Mr. YOUNG will explain the object of his visit to you on this important subject. He may be fully accredited and safely trusted. He wants an authentic confirmation of what we believe to be your programme of policy concerning the Secessionists in Kentucky, so as to be able to assure the neutral portion of his "Southern Rights" constituents.

G. ROBERTSON.
RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12, 1861.

G. ROBERTSON AND RICHARD A. BUCKNER, ESQS.—*Sirs*: Your note of yesterday is received. My order and practice have been to interfere with no citizen pursuing his usual legitimate business, or on account of mere political opinions.

I know that arrests have been made improperly by members of the Home Guards, but in every instance the case has been examined by one of the members of your Court of Appeals, who has promptly released them, unless the fact of some overt act of treason was established.

I shall endeavor to protect all loyal citizens, and molest no one, whatever his political opinions, provided he obeys the laws of the State of Kentucky and of the United States.

These shall be my guide, and are as binding upon me as upon any citizen of the State.

With great respect, your obt'serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Brig.-General.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

LETTER FROM THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22, 1861.

Sir: The within communication from the Board of Trade of Boston has been handed to this office with a request to transmit it to the Secretary of War.

The matter has been discussed with the Secretary, and I am of opinion that the order to inspect and purchase an extra quantity of cloth was a wise one, and ought not to be revoked. While the public, not truly advised as to the orders of the Government, and excited by reports such as have been published in certain newspapers, that the Government had sent out a credit £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, and in other papers that $60,000,000 had been sent out, may misjudge it, the fact is that it is proposed only to spend $800,000 in these purchases, and to purchase and ship only for instant and pressing wants of the service.

Governors daily complain that recruiting will stop unless clothing is sent in abundance and immediately to the various recruiting camps of regiments.

With every exertion, this Department has not been able to obtain clothing to supply these demands, and they have been so urgent that troops before the enemy have been compelled to do picket duty in the late cold nights without overcoats, or even coats, wearing only the thin Summer flannel blouses.

The want of clothing more than the want of money discourages enlistments. This Department would gladly pay cash and provide clothing, but it has not been able to satisfy the demands for either one or the other and as promptly as the service demands.

The financial question is in the hands of the capitalists, the merchants, and the Treasury Department.

Should the Board of Trade be right in its opinion, and the domestic manufactories be able to supply regulation cloth enough before cloth can be imported from Europe, it will gladly be purchased at any reasonable prices, and made up into clothing.

Could 150,000 suits of clothing—overcoats, coats, and pantaloons—be placed to-day in depôt, it would scarcely supply the calls now before me. They would certainly leave no surplus.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

To the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, War Department.

GEN. CASS.

There was an immense Union demonstration in Detroit a few days ago. Speeches were made by Hon. E. V. N. LOTHROP, and others. During the progress of the meeting Gen. CASS entered the room, and was received with deafening cheers. He was called on for a speech, but replied that his presence was the best testimony he could give to the interest which he still felt in the cause.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Letters have been received in this city from Paris stating that, contrary to partial expectation there, the Emperor NAPOLEON has not been in the least "exercised" by the Count DE PARIS and his cousin, the Duc DE PENTHIEVRE, having obtained commissions in the Federal army of the United States. In 1859, the Duc DE CHARTRES (second son of the late Duc D'ORLEANS) served, during the Italian war, under VICTOR EMANUEL'S banner, and, though then little more than eighteen years old, fairly won his commission of lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards of Nice. He frequently shared the perils of the French army in the field, and, with NAPOLEON'S special concurrence, was treated by his officers with the respect generally paid, in Europe, to royal princes. At all events, NAPOLEON has no control, moral or legal, over the ex-royal family of France.

FORTIFICATIONS AND FORCE AT PADUCAH.

The correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writes, under date of Paducah, Oct. 18:

"The lines occupy over a mile in extent, and every road or other approach to the place is guarded by strong batteries, built by the soldiers of the different regiments, under the direction of the excellent engineers from Gen. FREMONT'S staff. The batteries are well supplied with some of the best siege guns that have yet been sent to the West, and manned by experienced artillerists.

When we came here the town was skirted by a dense forest of mostly young trees, but now for several hundred yards outside the batteries this timber is cut down, the branches chopped off about eighteen inches or two feet from the trunks of the trees, in such a manner as to leave the ends sharp, with the buts of the trees turned inward, and the limbs that will make stakes are sharpened and driven into the ground, thus making an obstruction that cannot be passed by either infantry or artillery. This has made a vast amount of work for the soldiers: in fact, the cutting of the timber has been nearly as much labor as the building of the batteries that now command all the principal points around here.

The forces at this place are some eight thousand in numbers, and are among the most efficient of any in the West. They are entirely armed with either the Enfield or Minié rifles, and are under the most perfect discipline, and it would be hard to find eight thousand better officered, better drilled or equipped troops in the grand army of the Union. They are under the command of Gen. C. F. SMITH, an officer of the regular army, who possesses the unbounded confidence of the men. He is about fifty years of age, and is next to Gen. HARNEY, the most soldierly-looking officer I have seen during the war, and, so far, his actions have not belied his looks."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (SHEPARD RIFLES.)

This regiment, Col. FERRERO, which has been quartered since its organization at Palace Garden, left Wednesday morning for the seat of war. The regiment numbers over nine hundred men, all of whom are fully uniformed, armed and equipped. Long before the time named for their departure, Fourteenth-street in the vicinity of Palace Garden was crowded with people anxious to see the men off. Punctual to the time mentioned in the orders for departure line was formed, amd the regiment marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1 North River, where the boat was taken for South Amboy, *en route* to Washington. Col. FERRERO and the majority of his Staff were mounted. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Col. EDWARD FERRERO; Lieut.-Col. ——; Major, Robert B. Potter; Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton; Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton; Surgeon, E. W. Buck; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. W. Torrey; Chaplain, N. O. Benton; Military Secretary, Philip R. Roberts, Jr.; Sergeant-Major, George W. Whitman; Drum Major, Joseph Randolph; Band Leader, —— Kellogg; Commissary Sergeant, Richard W. Fowler; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. Caldwell: Hospital Steward, Burrett Burge.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, J G. Wright; First Lieutenant, J. J. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, G. H. McKibben. Company B—Captain, S. W. Chase; First Lieutenant, David F. Wright; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Tryon. Company C—Captain, W. D. Campbell; First Lieutenant, James M. Miller; Second Lieutenant, Abraham W. McKee. Company D—Captain, Morris Hazard; First Lieutenant, Francis; Second Lieutenant, Marsh. Company E—Captain, G. W. Merritt; First Lieutenant, George A. Porter; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Rapelje. Company F—Captain, Francis McIlvaine; First Lieutenant, John Stuart; Second Lieutenant, A. L. Fowler. Company G—Captain, Samuel H. Sims; First Lieutenant, Wm. Cuff; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Barker. Company H—Captain, R. Charlton Mitchell; First Lieutenant, H. H. Holbrook; Second Lieutenant, L. O. Goodridge. Company I—Captain, David R. Johnson; First Lieutenant, George D. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Leonard. Company K—Captain, Augustus Phillips; First Lieutenant, W. W. Chapman; Second Lieutenant, ——.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Connecticnt* arrived at Jersey City with the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment on board. On landing, the men immediately entered the cars that were in waiting, and proceeded toward Washington. The regiment, which has been encamped for the last five weeks at Concord, numbers 1,034 men, all of whom are Americans except twenty-five. Strong hardy-looking young fellows they are too, the majority of them being farmers. Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-five pieces; they also take with them commissariat and baggage-wagons, besides ambulances. The commandant of the regiment, Colonel CROSS, was an officer in the United States service, and served in New-Mexico and Arizona. To-day a large battery, consisting of twelve guns, will arrive from New-Hampshire, and follow the regiment. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, EDWARD K. CROSS; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Lawrence; Major, W. W. Cookman; Adjutant, Charles Dodd; Quartermaster, Edward M. Webber; Surgeon, Luther M. Knight; Assistant Surgeon, John W. Bucknam; Chaplain, Elijah R. Wilkins, (Methodist); Sergeant-Major, Daniel K. Cross; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John A. Duren; Commissary-Sergeant, Isaac W. Hammond; Hospital Steward, Edwin A. Knight.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. Edward E. Sturtevant; Company B—Capt. Edward Brown; Company C—Capt. James E. Perry; Company D—Capt. John Murray; Company E—Capt. Ira McL. Barton; Company F—Capt. H. J. H. Pierce; Company G—Capt. Chas. H. Levy; Company H—Capt. Richard R. Davis; Company I—Capt. Chas. E. Hepgood: Company K—Capt. Richard Welch.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

This regiment, Col. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, which was formerly known as the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was numerically designated on Wednesday. The following is a list of the officers as far as completed:

Colonel, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY; Lieutenant-Colonel, James H. Bull; Major, Orlando H. Morris; Adjutant, Joel W. Mason, (acting); Qurtermaster, Wells L. Demarest; Surgeon, Wm. J. McDermott; Assistant-Surgeon, James D Hewitt; Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Dwight; Sergeant-Major, ——; Quartermaster-Sergeant, George Gaynor; Hospital Steward, John McCartney; Drum-Major, Thomas Hansen.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Julius Mehle; Lieutenants, Samuel Adams and Isaac Kahn. Company B—Captain, Richard E. Graves; Lieutenants, ——. Company C—Captain, Francis Grinnen; Lieutenants, Jacob Zeiter, Jr., ——. Company D—Captain, John P. Dodge; Lieutenants, John F. Bartholf, ——. Company E—Captain, J. S. Fuhrman; Lieutenants, Andrew Hack. Company F—Captain, M. J. A. Henry; Lieutenants, M. D. W. Miller, ——. Company G—Captain, Peter Nelson; Lieutenants, Elijah F. Munn, ——. Company H—Captain, John Hopper; Lieutenants, W. M. Wood, ——. Company I—Captain, L. W. Thorp; Lieutenants, John S. Hammill, ——. Company K—Captain, Jacob Leobaldti; Lieutenants, Jacob Fischer, Adolph Rothchild.

The old Sixth Regiment, known as the Governor's Guard, is one of the oldest military organizations in New-York, and did good service at Annapolis for three months at the commencement of the war. At present the regiment nembers 750 men, but there is no doubt that in a short time the maximum number of 1,046 will be reached.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY—PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO THE COLONEL.

On Wednesday, this fine body of men, numbering more than fifteen hundred, paraded through the City in order to witness the presentation of a splendid stallion to their colonel. The horse was presented to Col. DE FOREST by Mr. D. B. TAYLOR on behalf of several of the leading citizens of the Nineteenth Ward. In making the presentation, Mr. TAYLOR congratulated Col. DE FOREST on his patriotic exertions, in raising so fine a regiment, indeed he might say a brigade, as that was now Col. DE FOREST'S intention. In reply, the Colonel made a most appropriate speech, and thanked the donors for their most splendid gift. The horse, a most magnificent animal, is of the *Gray Eagle* stock, and is most superbly caparisoned. After the presentation ceremonies, the officers partook of a superb collation at the Colonel's house, in East Forty-ninth-street. The men were provided with refreshments at the building of the Liberty Hook and Ladder Company. A song, to the tune of "Red, White and Blue," was sung with marked effect by the men. The regiment was again formed into line, and marched down Fifth-avenue, and Broadway to the Staten Island Ferry, where the men embarked for their quarters at Camp Scott. From Forty-ninth-street to the ferry the men marched without halting once, showing conclusively the high standard of drill and discipline they have attained.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Bloomingdale Association of Ladies held a magnificent Fair in National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, on Tuesday evening last, in aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers dying in the service of the Union. At least 1,400 persons of both sexes were present, and the spacious Hall, which Mr. LEBBAUS has arranged with skill and taste, presented a brilliant spectacle. The receipts of the evening exhibit the gratifying result of $150 in favor of the Relief Fund, after paying all expenses.

SERMON TO MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. F. S. WILEY, rector of Christ Church, Murray Hill, and late Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, will preach, by invitation, a sermon to the members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The Church is situated on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

By a General Order, the officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment are instructed to assemble, in full fatigue uniform, at headquarters, on Nov. 2 and 9, at 8 o'clock P. M., for military instruction. The Regimental Court-martial for the right wing will be held at the Armory at 7½ o'clock P. M. Nov. 19.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS—CONTRACT FOR IRON FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—COUNSEL'S OPINION AS TO RIGHTS OF THE SUPERVISORS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday, a motion was made to go at once into the appointment of Canvassers, &c., of Election, which was warmly seconded by Mr. TWEED, who said that as he was determined not to withdraw from the canvass until after election, it was necessary for him to be at home and elsewhere so as to correct in person the report of his contemplated withdrawal.

The Board then proceeded with and completed the election of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election. Some few resignations were accepted, and their places filled.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the bill of J. A. H. HASBROUCK, who had recovered judgment in the Supreme Court. Mr. P. regretted that the necessity of the case compelled him to offer the resolution in the absence of Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the Committee on printing; but, as the plaintiff had withheld the procuring a *mandamus*, he hoped the bill would be paid at once, as it would undoubtedly save costs. It was laid over.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution to publish the names of the Canvassers and Inspectors in the *Transcript*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Evening Post*.

The resolution was amended by Mr. TWEED moving to publish on Monday in all the morning papers, and every member had some paper to name, which did not accelerate the matter; but it was finally settled by ordering the publication in the daily morning and evening papers, and others named.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution that for the future the bills of the *Transcript* be paid in the same mode as the *Leader*, viz.: on the certificate of the Clerk, the price being already agreed upon. It was laid over. The Committee on the New Court-house reported in favor of contracting with the Trenton Iron Company for 10,000 feet of iron beams, at $1 07½ per lineal foot, the Phœnix Company, of Philadelphia, offering at $1 08½; these being the only concerns which could do the work. The Trenton Company gained the contract by an error of calculation on the part of Mr. HEWITT, amounting to 1 cent per foot, and, having recollected his error, hastened back to withdraw his bid, but found that both had been opened, and the contract awarded to the Company which he represented. Of course, he gladly assented to the happy mistake. The contract was confirmed.

The Comptroller transmitted the copy of an opinion given by Judge Bronson, counsel to the Corporation, at the request of the Mayor, to the effect that the Supervisors had no authority or power to proceed with the erection of the new Court-house, but that it must be built under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the act of 1858.

Mr. ELY, in view of the great importance of this subject, moved the reference of the paper, with instructions to stop all proceedings for the present, at the close of this week, and not to enter into any new engagements.

Mr. PURDY had no objection to the reference, but was opposed to discontinuing the work on the *ipse dixit* of any one man.

Considerable discussion arose on the subject, but the matter was finally disposed of by referring it to the Committee, but without instructions.

The Board adjourned until Saturday, at 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY—VETO OF THE WORLD.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Alderman FREAR in the Chair, the petition of certain stage owners and carmen, asking for an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway, was granted.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained to return, without approval, the resolution, which originated in your Board, proposing to give to the newspaper called the *World*, the printing of the proceedings of the Corporation.

My reasons for withholding my assent, are that the present system of Corporation advertising requires reformation—being objectionable, not only on account of its great cost, but because it does not obtain the desired object. I assume that the only object in advertising at all, is to give the public an opportunity to see and to know the character of these proceedings—and it is indispensable, in accomplishing this object, that the public shall be reached. We should advertise only in papers of the very first-class, and of the largest City circulation.

It appears to me that at times like these the utmost economy is required. We should avoid useless expenditures. We have no power to confer patronage. This is no part of our duty. Economy in advertising is as necessary as economy in anything else, hence we should endeavor to procure as extensive publicity at as little cost as possible. I do not understand that the prices paid for this service heretofore by the Corporation vary according to the largeness of the circulation of the paper. They have all been paid at like prices. Why not confine it then exclusively to those papers which are the most generally circulated? I recommend, therefore, that the whole matter be revised, and that three or four of the leading morning papers be selected, without reference to partisan considerations. If the *World* should be deemed a paper of this class, I shall not withhold my assent, if it were included with the others I have indicated. For these reasons, I beg to return the proposition referred to, and ask a reconsideration of the whole matter.

(Signed.) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After disposing of a few routine papers, the Board adjourned to Monday week, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

EXHAUSTION OF THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND, AND MEANS TO REMEDY IT.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a number of petitions and resolutions ware referred. Mr. ORTON moved an amendment to the ordinance creating a relief fund for the families of volunteers, by limiting the weekly sum to $1 for each head of a family and 30 cents for each child, provided that not more than $3 per week be paid to the family of any one volunteer. Mr. ORTON supported his resolution by a statement that unless some such provision was made, the means on hand would be exhausted before December, and the Comptroller would be compelled to advance the amount of the unsold bonds. Mr. KEECH thought a saving might be made by beginning at once and cut off the sum of $9,600 for the salaries of parties employed and he ridiculed the idea of paying $2,400 to such a man as the one who was called General-Superintendent. He thought that was the proper way to economize the money for the suffering families. Mr. STEVENSON took the same ground, and thought the beginning should be made with these useless salaried officers. The discussion eventually took a wide range, many members taking part, nearly all agreeing in the necessity of abolishing the expenses of the highly paid officers controlling the fund. Mr. ORTON showed that the whole amount paid by the Comptroller for the distribution of the money was only $1,200 per month, under the half-million ordinance. The subject was eventually disposed of by ordering the resolution to lie over.

Mr. KEECH offered a resolution designating the DAILY TIMES as a Corporation paper, which was referred.

The subject of ordering the grading and laying-out of Mount Morris Square as a park was again called up and discussed. Various amendments were offered and strong efforts were made in favor of contracting the work. Mr. STEVENSON said there was no use of disguising the fact that the movement to have the job done by day's work was a mere electioneering dodge to obtain patronage, and that there was no intention of doing the work this year. Mr. HOGAN said that the work was of such a character that it could not well be done otherwise than by day's work. Finally, the work was ordered to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract and according to plans already prepared, inclosing the square with a good picket fence, but not to remove any earth or rock from it. During the discussion, Mr. PINCKNEY stated that the veto of the Mayor, on a former resolution, ordering this work to be done, had been abstracted from the office of the Clerk of the Board, and could not be found. Mr. HOGAN replied that if the veto had been abstracted, as alleged, it had been recovered.

The resolution having been declared adopted by the acting President, Mr. BARNEY, on 14 affirmative votes, Mr. LENT appealed from this decision, on the ground that 18 votes were necessary to adopt it. The decision of the acting President was affirmed by a vote of 13.

The Board adjourned till Thursday next.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

LARGE RECEIPTS.

Contrary to the usual custom of New-York tax-payers, the majority did not this year defer the payment of their taxes till the last day of October, (the day on which a deduction of 7 per cent. terminates, and after which an addition of one per cent. is made.) The crowd yesterday was hardly worth the name, and the receipts about half of those on the same day last year. The aggregate paid in, however, up to, and including yesterday, is the largest received in any year, even when the books have been open much longer. The receipts of the office from Sept. 30, (the day the books were opened,) up to, and including Oct. 31, amount to four millions seven hundred and fifty-six thousand and odd dollars, being more than one-third of the entire tax which has been collected within thirty-one days. This does not look very much like a dearth of money.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Gerrit Smith on the Rebellion and the Conduct of the War.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH delivered a free lecture on Wednesday evening, at the Church of the Puritans in Union-square, upon the "State of the Nation and the Conduct of the War." After prayer by Rev. Mr. DAVIS, the speaker was introduced to the audience by Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, who said he was requested to state that Mr. SMITH intended writing out his address for publication, and it was his especial request that reporters would confine themselves to a brief abstract of his remarks. He then presented the speaker, who was very cordially, and with great unanimity, greeted by as large an audience as the house could conveniently hold. Mr. SMITH commenced by reading a text for his remarks in the shape of a resolution, to the effect that in the opinion of the audience there assembled this country would surely perish if our rulers persisted in recognizing the rights of rebels to all their possessions, sparning the aid in putting down the rebellion, of persons on account of their color and social condition; and neglecting to substitute the swift, sure and effective instrument of martial law for the slow and uncertain processes of the civil law.

Less than a year ago, said he, the whole of our beloved land, from Canada to Mexico, and from ocean to ocean, was one country; now it is rent in twain. Evil-minded men had at length accomplished what they had been plotting for years. This great conspiracy would have gone on for years unheeded by us, had not the conspirators unwisely resorted to arms; and in time they would have had all the Slave States leagued with them, and the North, rather than shed blood, would have then said let them go. Had the *people* of the South at any time peaceably and respectfully petitioned to be allowed to leave the Union, the North would have consented. But the conspirators disdained to take the attitude of petitioners. It was more in accordance with their haughty temper and habit to take what they wanted by force, and now they argue, and with irresistible force, that the nation which suffers itself to be dissevered by armed rebels, is unworthy to be called a nation. The scheme of the rebels was one of conquest more than of secession; the carrying off of half the country was but the beginning of a scheme for carrying off the whole; and the condition of the North led them to believe that they would succeed. The North was fast acquiescing in the doctrine, sanctioned and he might say carried, by the Supreme Court, that the black man had no rights that white men were bound to respect; it was fast preparing itself for another forthcoming *dictum* of the same Court that Slavery had a legal footing upon every inch of our territory. Merchants, manufacturers, editors, and even some portion of the Church, were in the slave-holding interest. In a little while longer the whole North would have been cemented to the side of the South and of Slavery. This was the design of the rebels—the establishment of the universal right of Slavery. The enslavement of an inferior race was the corner-stone of the new rebel Government, and since it was easy to prove a race inferior that we wished to enslave, theirs is a Government for enslaving the entire human race. Such a Government had not one constitutional or revolutionary right. [Applause.] It had no right, whatever, except the right to be conquered and punished. [Prolonged applause.] It was the enemy of the human race; it had no rights that white men or black men were bound to respect. [Renewed applause.] The founders of such a Government were outlaws. Strange it was that many good men of the North still insisted that we ought to surrender the Slave States, and let them go by themselves. Did they not know that to let

CLOTHES FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Loss $100,000—Two Hundred Operatives Thrown Out of Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The loss by the burning of Crane's Mills is over a hundred thousand dollars, of which $25,000 is insured on the machinery, including $15,000 in the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford. The building contained two hundred and sixty-six looms, (belonging to various parties,) engaged on army flannels. Two hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the buildings situated at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, known as the Greig Mills. The buildings occupied nearly one-fourth of the square bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and Washington and Carpenter streets. They consisted of a main building, at the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets, six stories in height, including the basement, and was 20 by 40 feet. Separated from this by a brick wall, with a communication between, was another building, five stories in height and 100 by 44 feet. On twelfth-street was a one-story structure 100 by 32 feet, connecting with two dwelling-houses on Carpenter-street, which were used as factories for making skirts.

At the rear of the corner building was a three-story building, with a new boiler and engine-room and drying house. Standing separate, at the rear of the main buildings, was a three-story brick, fifty by twenty feet. On the lot was also another three-story brick, used as a dye-house, and several one and two-story frames, used for various purposes; also, numerous smaller buildings used for storage, &c. Adjoining the east end of the walking on Washington-avenue, and running south, was about one hundred feet of frame shedding.

The main buildings, on Washington-avenue, were destroyed a complete wreck, nothing being left but the bare walls, the greater portion of which will have to be removed. The boiler and engine-house was totally destroyed, also the three-story building in the rear. The dye-houses escaped with comparatively little injury. That portion of the property on the corner of Twelfth and Camilla streets, consisting of two three-story dwellings, was partially destroyed, the roofs being burned, and the upper stories considerably damaged. A large quantity of stock in the mills was saved, but all the valuable machinery was totally destroyed.

About two hundred hands were employed at the place, and as soon as the fire broke out they went to work with a will, and succeeded in saving a considerable portion of the stock. The mills belong to the estate of Seth Craig, deceased; also the boilers, engine and driving machinery. The loss here alone is estimated at $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $3,000 on the buildings in the Pennsylvania Mutual, and the same of this city; $25,000 on the looms, engines and machinery, $15,000 of which is in the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the balance in city and Eastern companies.

The main building was occupied as follows: The basement and first floor unoccupied, the second floor was occupied by John Frazier, who had stopped operations for some months. He was a manufacturer of woollen goods, and had about ninety looms and other machinery in his place, all of which were totally destroyed. His loss will reach about $10,500, and is supposed to be partially insured. The third floor was occupied by Mr. Duplan, who had a contract for manufacturing Government flannel, and had about eighty looms, with other machinery, and employed some seventy hands. A considerable quantity of his stock was saved. The machinery was valued at $30,000, and the stock at $4,000; upon which there is a partial insurance in the Jersey and Manufacturers' Insurance Companies, of this city. The fourth story was occupied by John and Wilson Watt, who had ninety-six looms, and employed eighty hands on the same kind of work.

The machinery, valued at $10,000, was destroyed, and a considerable portion of the stock, which was valued at $8,000, was saved. He is insured to the amount of $13,000 in the Commonwealth and Fire and Life Insurance Companies of this City, and Fulton and one or two other companies of New-York.

The three-story building, back of the main structure, was occupied by Edward McLean, manufacturer of checks. His mill had not been in operation for some time. He had about $20,000 worth of stock on hand, nearly the whole of which was saved. He lost about $4,000 worth of machinery, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Jersey Insurance Company. The one-story building on Twelfth-street was unoccupied. The two three-story bricks were occupied by George Campbell, manufacturer of soldiers' shirts. He succeeded in saving everything.

The three-story buildings, used as an engine, boiler and drying-house, were occupied by Jos. M. Davis, who has a large contract for furnishing knapsacks and haversacks. Only the painting and varnishing is done here, the making up being performed elsewhere. The second floor was used for drying purposes. He had about 20,000 haversacks on hand, about one-half of which were in the drying-room at the time of the fire. The greater part of the knapsacks and haversacks, as well as the material, was saved, only about from five to ten thousand of them being destroyed. He is insured to the amount of $3,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. The third story of this building was occupied by Bara & Kenrum, also manufacturers of the same articles. Their loss is very heavy, and is not covered by insurance.

The fire originated over the boiler, and under the room occupied by Joseph M. Davis. It is supposed that the mixture used to paint the knapsacks dropped from them while hanging to dry, and fell through the flat floor on to the boiler. The flames almost immediately shot into the main building, and soon the whole of the mills were enveloped. The flames, as they burst through the windows, upwards of 200, presented a most beautiful sight. The fire gained such rapid headway that the employes, who were all engaged at the time, had barely time to escape, and several received slight injuries in the attempt. This disaster will interfere with five Government contracts—two for the manufacture of knapsacks and haversacks, two for flannel, and one for shirts.

While the fire was raging, portions of the wall began to fall. A large police force, under Lieut. Fulmer, of the First District, and officers from other districts, were present and kept the crowd back, and protected the goods, &c., that were placed in the neighboring lots.

A member of the Delaware Engine, named Brown, was badly burned.

A man, named S. P. Story, was struck in the head with a brick.

Robert Bradford, aged about 70 years, residing in the neighborhood, received a compound fracture of the leg, by being run over with a hose carriage. He was conveyed to the hospital.

Owing to most of the fire-plugs being at some distance from the conflagration, Chief-Engineer Lyle, shortly after the fire broke out, ordered a general alarm to be rung in order to secure more hose. The factory of Campbell & Elliott, on the west side of Twelfth-street, was slightly damaged by the flames. A row of small buildings in Camilla-street made a narrow escape, and were only saved through the untiring exertions of the firemen. The total loss will exceed $100,000, and the fire will throw out of employment about two hundred men, women, and children.

The Irish Brigade.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To all who claim kindred to Ireland, it is eminently desirable that measures should be taken that some adequate share of the lustre which Irish soldiers may, in the present war, win for our national arms, should be reflected on the land of their nativity. Nor is this object desirable to men of Irish race alone, but to the nation; for while the concurrent opinion of military men attests the fact that the Irish make as fine soldiers as the world produces, it also bears witness that their efficiency is much increased by their aggregation in regiments and larger divisions, without the admixture of other nationalities. They have a nature and characteristics in common, which officers of their own race share with them and can best understand. The same appeals which rouse the enthusiasm of the individual soldier, touch electrically the whole mass; the same incentives to daring; the same motives for discipline; the same ancestral recollections, traditions and pride are common to all. Each man feels that the honor of his native land, as well as the cause for which he fights, is at stake in his conduct, whether in camp or on the field of battle. Hence the advantages of association, and hence the experience of all armies, in which Irishmen have served, affirms their improved efficiency when united in organization. The English Government, whose experience has been larger than that of any other, has recognized and acted on these truths. Certain regiments in its service are always recruited in Ireland, and have borne for generations titles importing their origin and nationality. In the French service the historical glories of the Irish Brigade which, for a century and a half, maintained the prestige of the national valor, are imperishable. Even in our own recent experience, who can believe that the novices in war, who composed the rank and file of the Sixty-ninth, would have borne themselves so gallantly on the disastrous field of Manassas, had they been distributed through several regiments of various nationalities, having nothing in common with their fellow-soldiers, but the cause for which they fought? Aggregated together, the exploits of their countrymen at Fontenoy, Ramillies, Cremona, Badajos, and through all the battle-fields of Europe, appeal to the heart and nerve the arm of every man to an Irish regiment wherever the cry of battle swells upon his ear; he feels instinctively that the honor of his native land, and the military traditions of his race are committed to his personal keeping, and must at any sacrifice of self be transmitted untarnished to his posterity. Many other considerations concur to render it desirable that the Irish soldiers enlisted in the present war should, as far as practicable, be kept together, and not be carelessly suffered to become a mere dilution of the mass of the Union armies in the field. The President has, accordingly, authorized the formation of an Irish brigade for the service of the United States, and patriotic men have undertaken the work. Three regiments are to be raised in New-York; one in Pennsylvania, and one in Massachusetts. The command has been offered to Brig.-Gen. Shields, whose arrival from California is now looked for, and of whose acceptance satisfactory assurances have been given. The organization of the force is already in a state of forwardness; but some pecuniary means are needed, which the Government does not furnish, to advance it to completion with the rapidity necessary for the public service. Inevitable recruiting expenses are but partially defrayed by the War Department. Temporary subsistence of men from the time of enlistment till they go into camp—an interval in the case of rural recruits of some days—has also to be borne by individuals. The allowance made under the acts of Congress for military music—indispensable for discipline, order and cheerfulness in the tolls of the march or the entrenchment—is found inadequate at a time when the demand has become so suddenly enlarged. The bounty provided by Government to the soldiers is payable only at the conclusion of their term of service; and their pay, although counted from the time of enlisting, is not received till the end of three months. Men who depend for the support of their families on their daily labor, absolutely need some temporary aid to enable them to bridge over the first three months, which happens, in the present instance, to be the hardest three months in the year. To aid in the formation and dispatch of the Irish Brigade, a Committee of citizens, who sympathize with the movement, has been organized, and now appeal to the public, and particularly to all who claim Irish birth or lineage, for assistance in this most important object.

The names of the Sub-Committees will be found below.

The Committee on Collections is charged with the organization of collections throughout the City and vicinity, and is proceeding rapidly to the formation of Ward Collecting Committees, which will be announced in a few days. Persons wishing to aid them are requested to communicate with the Chairman, Mr. James O'Grady, Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway. Pending the organization of the subordinate Committees all persons wishing to contribute to this National and patriotic object, are invited to hand in their subscriptions, whether large or small, to any member of the Committee on Collections. The Committees are as follows:

On Finance.—Joseph Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-street; Felix Ingoldsby, No. 72 West Fourteenth-street; Richard Bell, No. 32 Pine-street; Charles P. Daly, No. 84 Clinton-place; Samuel Sloan, corner of Warren-street and West Broadway; William Watson, Park-row.

Executive Committee.—Daniel Devlin, No. 259 Broadway; Richard O'Gorman, No. 122 Broadway; Richard Bell, No. 32 Pine-street; Joseph Stuart, No. 33 Nassau-street; Charles P. Daly, No. 84 Clinton-place; Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; James O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway; Samuel Sloan, corner of Warren-street and West Broadway; William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street; John Savage, No. 27 Pine-street; John T. Doyle, No. 65 Wall-street.

On Equipment.—Walter Magee, corner of Church-street and Park-place; Edward C. Donnelly, No. 134 Duane-street; Andrew Karrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Eugene Kelly, No. 164 Fulton-street; Joseph P. Quin, No. 707 Broadway.

On Relief.—Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Daniel Devlin, No. 259 Broadway; Bernard Casserly, Pacific-street, Brooklyn; Felix O'Rourke, No. 368 Broadway; Charles P. Daly, No. 84 Clinton-place; James B. Nicholson, No. 241½ South-street.

On Collections.—James O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway; Stephen Philbin, No. 707 Broadway; Edward C. Donnelly, No. 134 Duane-street; Richard O'Gorman, No. 122 Broadway; Dennis Hennessy, No. 132 East Nineteenth-street; Andrew Carrigan, No. 51 Chambers-street; Edmund H. Miller, No. 1 Hanover-street; James Murphy, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth-street; Henry L. Hoguet, No. 26 Barclay-street; William P. Powers, No. 32 Chambers-street; Wm. L. Cole, *Irish American*, all of New-York; Samuel Sloan, Peter Rice, Daniel O'Reilly, Edward Hart, Bernard Casserly, of Brooklyn. By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH STUART, Chairman.
JOHN T. DOYLE, Secretary.

Our State Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of business men, tax-payers and voters, to the nominations now before them for our coming election, for one of the most important offices on the State ticket, viz.: the office of Canal Commissioner. As we all know, the whole nominations made by the State Republican Convention, and by the State Union Convention, were one and the same, except for Canal Commissioner for the short term. For that place, the Republican Convention nominated Gen. B. F. Bruce, the present Commissioner, and the Union Convention nominated F. A. Tallmadge. The especial point to which I wish to call attention, is the fact, that the comparative fitness of these candidates for this office, or even their fitness at all, has not been discussed or considered, leaving the public to conclude, in the absence of other knowledge, that the office is one of but small importance, and that any respectable man and good citizen may, without other qualifications, be safely and properly elected to fill it. When this is fairly brought to the notice of the public, I will take it for granted that no argument is necessary in the case, and that the importance of electing men who are well and thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of this great trust, will be felt by every reflecting citizen.

In comparing the fitness of Gen. Bruce and Mr. Tallmadge for this office, I have nothing to say as to their comparative mental ability or character as men and citizens, but will suppose that both stand well. We, in Central New-York, know from long acquaintance with Gen. Bruce, that he is one of our best men and citizens; and I am ready to believe that the same is true of Mr. Tallmadge. But here in this comparison their equality ends. Gen. Bruce, by his previous business experience and habits, and by the test of one year's eminent success as a Canal Commissioner, (in this the season of the largest canal business on record,) is known and proved to be most thoroughly fitted to discharge its duties. On the other hand, Mr. Tallmadge is known to be unacquainted with the duties of the office, and both by his previous business habits and by his age, to be incapable of their performance. I am not stating facts that are doubtful or open to question, but I state what all who know the men, know to be true.

Now, as one of the citizens of Central New-York, to whom this great canal interest is everything, and who watch it with the most jealous care, I wish to say to every business man, to every tax-payer, and to every voter, do not vote for any man for this great trust who is not eminently qualified for fulfilling its requirements, and who is not able to give to our canals the highest possible efficiency and success. Our business wants require this, and the needs of the Empire State now more than ever demand it, if we are not to be overwhelmed with taxation.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Obituary.

Hon. J. I. Slingerland died at his residence in New-Scotland on Saturday, aged 57 years. In early life he received but a limited education, as his entire time was occupied in working upon his father's farm. In 1843 and in 1859 he was elected to the State Legislature by overwhelming majorities on the strength of his personal popularity, for the district in which he resided generally cast a heavy vote for the party opposed to that to which he belonged. He was also elected to represent his district in the Thirtieth Congress.

A Horrible Confession.—It may be recollected by many of our readers, that about four years ago we published the awful account of the burning of the house of the Perkins family at Milburn, at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames. A Scotchman, by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in the neighborhood at the time, and who had a dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins off the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head. This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his deathbed confessed that he commited the horrible crime. He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of liquid, which set fire to it, and stupefied the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him.—*Binghamton Republican.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I*, short causes.—Nos. 4741, 4413, 5063, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5243, 4479, 4987, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 5013, 5061, 4105, 5321, 3697, 4581, 4599, 4601, 4683, 4933, 4963, 5059, 5073, 5075, 5367, 5431, 4951, 4713, 4919, 5427.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERS.

No Verdict—The Jury Discharged.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Court-room was thronged with an anxious audience yesterday morning in anticipation of hearing the verdict of the jury in this case.

At 11:20 the jury entered and took their seats.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—No, Sir.

Judge Nelson—Is there any prospect of your agreeing?

Foreman—There is no prospect that we can come to an agreement.

Judge Nelson—Is the opinion expressed by the foreman the opinion of the other jurymen?

Foreman—It is.

Mr. Taylor (a juryman)—The prospect seems to be that way. So far as we have gone, we stand just as we did when we went out. The only idea is whether some of the jury understand the charge or not. Some of us think they do not, and they think they do.

Judge Nelson—If the Court supposed that there would be any fair or reasonable prospect of your coming to a verdict, it would be inclined to direct you to retire and pursue your consultations further, but if the prevailing opinion is that there is no hope of your agreeing, as you have been out some twenty hours, the Court will not detain you further.

Mr. Costello—(A juryman)—I think so far as the truth, there is no prospect for an agreement.

Foreman—After the instructions that we got from the Court in the evening, we stand just as we did when we left your presence the first time.

Judge Nelson—We shall discharge you, then.

District Attorney Smith—If the Court please, I desire to move in the case for a new trial at the very earliest day possible, and would name a week from next Monday, as it may very possibly be desirable to summon a new pannel.

Judge Nelson—That will not give you time to serve your pannel. So far as I am concerned, I can remain here only till about the 20th; and the business of the Court is such that the trial cannot take place during that time, as I must give my attention to other business.

District Attorney Smith—I will move to fix a day at some future time.

Mr. Lord—Before that application shall be seriously entertained, we desire to be heard. We say nothing about it now.

The prisoners were then remanded to jail.

Judge Dean, in reference to the case of Downs & Brothers, requested the Court to fix a day for the trial, and the Court fixed the first Monday in December.

The case of Gordon, indicted for being engaged in the slave-trade, was also postponed until the arrival of Lieut. Todd, of the *Roanoke*.

The Pirates in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 31.

Yesterday morning, Eben Lane, the last of the crew of the pirate *Jeff. Davis* captured on board the *Enchantress*, was put on trial, charged, as the others were, with piracy. Lane acted as navigator to the prize crew on board the *Enchantress*. He is a native of Massachusetts, where all his family reside. He is the most respectable looking of the whole party, and he exhibited more concern in regard to the issue than any of the other prisoners. His father has been in attendance on the Court during the trial of the other defendants, and has watched with deep interest the proceedings in the different cases.

F. C. Brewster, Esq., appeared as counsel for Lane.

The jury having been obtained without difficulty, Wm. D. Kelley, Esq., in behalf of the Government, said that with the concurrence of his colleagues, he was about to perform what was always a cheerful duty in a prosecuting officer, and eminently so at this time—to ask the jury, on presenting the bill against Lane, without evidence, to render a verdict of not guilty. It was proper to state why this course was pursued. The *Enchantress*, the vessel captured, and for which the defendant was brought to this Court, was one of the fastest sailing vessels that ever left a port in the United States. When the owners and officers of the vessel were first privately examined as to the testimony they would give, they stated that they were confident that there must have been somebody on board who did not wish to carry her into Charleston or Savannah. In sixteen days the vessel had made only about two hundred and fifty miles. An investigation of all the facts disclosed the important one that Eben Lane had been the navigator. Under all these circumstances the Government would ask a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Gaier concurred in the course pursued by the Government, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The allegation of Lane is that at night he kept the vessel north, while during the day he was compelled to steer south.

The defendant was not discharged after the verdict, as the Court decided it proper to wait a few days to allow the authorities at Washington to say whether there was any further charge against him.

The jurors were discharged until Monday next.

United States Circuit Court.—Oct. 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

Phillip Allen et al. vs. Schuchardt et al.—The sample of a quantity of madder was put into the hands of a broker in the City of New-York, by the defendants, to make sale of it for them. A sale was made accordingly to the plaintiffs, in the State of Rhode Island, upon an inspection of the sample bottle, which the broker refused to open on account of instructions from his principals. The sample bottle had been forwarded from Amsterdam to the defendants, previous to the shipment of the bulk, and was the only sample of the goods, as none accompanied them. The madder was in barrels in the vessel, which had arrived in New-York about the time of the sale. The sale was made in the name of the defendants, their principal not being disclosed.

Nelson, C. J.—I. The contract of sale in this case was made in Rhode Island, and though verbal, is there valid, as no sale note is required, as in our Statute of Frauds. The madder, the subject of the sale, being in New-York, or elsewhere, at the time, does not affect this question.

II. The action on the case for a false warranty, is certainly a somewhat antiquated remedy, the action of assumpsit having taken its place. Yet we cannot say that it has been abolished or modified, on account of the substitution by the profession of the new remedy. There are certain advantages to be gained by the adoption of the one or the other which are not common to both. And in a count upon a false warranty the pleader need not aver the *scienter* any more than in those of assumpsit. (1 Wh. Selwin, p. 486; 2 East., 446; 2 Chitty Pl., p. 101, n. p. 276-7; 1 ib., 139.)

III. The sale of the madder was a sale by sample, where the purchaser had no opportunity to examine the bulk, and where he was prohibited by the vendors from opening the sample bottle for the purpose of examining the article; by which act, we are inclined to think, they assumed the responsibility of maintaining that the bulk was equal to the quality of the article, as it appeared to the eye in the bottle. The sale was not only by sample, but was obviously intended to be such by the vendors, as the sample of the madder preceded the arrival of the bulk from abroad, and no sample accompanied it. The sample thus previously forwarded was put into the hands of the broker to sell the one hundred barrels subsequently shipped. This sample thus forwarded was the only one furnished representing this quantity of madder.

IV. The sale being a sale by sample, there was an implied warranty that the bulk was equal to the sample in quality, which, upon the evidence in the case, it clearly was not. All agree that from an inspection of the sample, the madder appeared to be pure and unadulterated. From a careful analysis of the bulk by chemists, there was an adulteration by sand and other foreign substances, exceeding 30 per cent. This evidence preponderates over the weight of the testimony abroad taken on commission. There was no analysis of the article abroad.

V. The note at the head of the bill of goods rendered "no claims for deficiencies or imperfections allowed, unless made with within seven days from the receipt of the goods," was not binding upon the purchasers. The contract was complete and binding upon both parties before this bill was delivered.

The case is an untortunate one, as both parties are innocent, the fraud having been perpetrated abroad before the goods were shipped to the defendants, who were mere consignees. The question is, which of these innocent parties, under the facts disclosed, should suffer the loss? The question turns upon a dry rule of law, and, according to my view of it, the plaintiffs are entitled to the judgment.

The verdict of $10,000 was taken by consent, subject to adjustment and the opinion of the Court upon a case made. I shall deduct 30 per cent. from the price paid for the madder, as furnishing the amount of damages in this case, and give judgment for plaintiffs for that sum.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Strong, Bidwell and Bradley. For defendants, Messrs. Owen & Vose, and Mr. Cutting.

Pleading—Practice on Demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Francis Roeder vs. *Dorman L. Ormsby and Leonard D. Ormsby.*—This is one of those actions brought under the statute of 1847-9, authorizing the personal representatives of a party whose death has been caused by the wrongful act of another, to bring an action for the recovery of civil damages, where, had the deceased party lived, he would have been entitled to such damages, or would have had cause of action.

The plaintiff in this case sues to recover for the loss of the society, assistance and services for his son, an infant under five years of age, and for $100 expended in procuring medical attendance, and in funeral and other expenses, caused by the death of his son—killed, as alleged, by the negligence of defendants' servant, in carelessly driving a cart.

The cause came up on demurrer, the defendants raising objections to the complaint generally, which will appear from the opinion of the Court.

Leonard, J.—The defendant has interposed a general demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint.

The complaint alleges that the servants of the defendant, while driving their cart, malignantly and carelessly run over the plaintiff's son, an infant under five years of age, who died from the injuries then received.

"That the plaintiff was and will be compelled to pay $100 for medical attendance, funeral, and other expenses, caused by the death of his son."

"That he was also deprived of the comfort, society, fellowship, assistance and services of his son, to his loss and damage $5,000," and demands judgment for $5,100 and costs.

The plaintiff's counsel, on the argument, conceded that he could not recover for the loss of the "comfort, society, fellowship, assistance and services" of his son. This admission, frankly made, supersedes the necessity for considering that portion of the complaint.

The defendants' counsel, with equal frankness, admits the plaintiff's right to recover for necessary expenses actually incurred for medical attendance, and for reasonable funeral charges, required by the injuries complained of, or by the death of the plaintiff's son, but insists that the averments of the complaint are defective in these respects.

The language is somewhat inartificial, but it indicates sufficiently what are the expenses for which the plaintiff claims to recover. If a party will be compelled to pay the expenses referred to, I think we may say they have been incurred. The plaintiff can recover only for such expenses as are necessary and reasonable, but the omission of these words will not in this case vitiate the complaint. Some amount must inevitably have been incurred for the funeral charges. The "other expenses" mentioned can be ascertained by a bill of particulars, if the defendants require it, or the plaintiff may be required to make his complaint more definite and certain.

The demurrer is general to the whole complaint, alleging that it does not state a cause of action.

I think a good cause of action has been stated in respect to these expenses.

A claim for injuries or damage for which no recovery in this action can be had, will not render the whole complaint vicious, if there is any damage mentioned which legitimately flows from the act complained of. The allegation or claim for damages, by reason of the death of the child, must be considered as surplusage or irrelevant matter. It is not a separate or distinct count. It might be stricken out on motion.

To be being sufficient facts stated to constitute a cause of action, the demurrer must be overruled, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days. In case the plaintiff amends his complaint, the cost of the demurrer will abide the event of the action. Otherwise the order will direct the payment of the costs by the defendants.

Wm. J. A. Fuller, for plaintiff: John Flanagan, for defendants.

Liens upon the Wife's Separate Estate—They are not Valid unless the Intent to Charge is Expressed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Jane Malone vs. *Simpson and Another.*—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered below in favor of the plaintiff, a married woman, who sued to recover certain funds derived from her separate estate, which had been deposited with the defendant.

The following opinion of the Court on the appeal will develop all the questions of law involved in the case:

Leonard, J.—The evidence showed that the plaintiff had a separate estate, derived from sources other than her husband, and that the money deposited with the defendants came from those sources, and was credited to her in a pass-book.

The defendants made no claim that any improvements or expenditures for the separate estate of the plaintiff had been made. Nor was it claimed that the defendants had any written security creating a lien upon the plaintiff's funds in their hands.

No agreement to charge the wife's separate estate for the husband's debt is valid, unless the intent so to charge it is stated therein, (22 N. Y. R., 450, Yale *vs.* Dedeser.)

The exception in respect to the refusal of the Court at the trial to admit evidence of the circumstances under which the defendants opened the account in the name of the plaintiff, struck me at first as erroneous. There is nothing, however, in the pleadings making such an inquiry motional, except the allegation that the account was opened in the name of the wife to conceal the money from the husband's creditors, he being insolvent.

Such evidence it was not proper for the Court to admit. It may also be observed that the circumstances under which an account was opened in 1856 would not affect the deposits made in 1858, for which the recovery appears to have been had. None of the defendants' exceptions are well taken.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

The Fremont Cavalry—Mulligan and his Men.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of John Beaman.—The relator's name was in some manner placed upon the muster rolls of Col. Mulligan's Regiment, known as the Fremont Cavalry. Relator averred that he was kidnapped, and was never sworn into the service, and alleged that he had been unlawfully confined and detained in a porter-house in Houston-street, at the instance of the valiant Mulligan. Mulligan solemnly asseverated that the relator had regularly enlisted, and that his story of the kidnapping was all gotten up to effect his release. The matter came before the Court upon an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, but not particularly respected by Col. Mulligan. The matter was finally settled, however, by the withdrawal of the writ and the surrender of the recruit by the commander of the Fremont Cavalry. Meantime, in endeavoring to effect his escape, (as told by the boy,) he had jumped from a third story window of the house in Houston-street, and broken one of his ankles.

Wm. F. Howe for relator; Col. Mulligan in person.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Klots vs. *Martin, Howell* vs. *Kopperl.*—Motions denied.

Allen et al. vs. *Strong.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bartholomew vs. *Bartholomew.*—Divorce granted.

Cambreleng vs. *Russell et al.*—Motion granted.

Powers vs. *Bagley et al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

Brinkerhoff et al. vs. *Bernheimer et al.*—Motion granted.

Bernheimer et al. vs. *Foote et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Barnard.

Waters vs. *Cornett.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cipperly et al. vs. *Sinclair.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Chamberlain vs. *Richardson et al.*—Motion granted on the terms of paying defendant's costs of the term and $7 costs of opposing the motion.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Merchants' Bank, &c., vs. *Bowen et al.*—Motion granted, costs fixed at $10, to be costs in the cause.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94½	36	Erie R. Pref'd	51
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	252	do	54¾
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84	200	do	b30 54¾
3,000	Virginia State 6s	47	300	Hud. Riv. R.	38½
10,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	50	do	s10 38½
5,000	do	b60 44⅜	350	do	s30 38¾
10,000	do	b30 44⅜	100	do	s10 38¾
30,000	do	44⅜	100	do	38½
5,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	425	do	38¾
4,000	E. R. 1st Mt. Bds.	105	250	do	b30 38¾
2,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.'83	84	360	do	38½
1,000	do	84¾	440	Harlem Railroad	13
4,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	99	100	Harlem R. Pref.	32
1,000	M. C. 8 ℔ Ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	95	150	do	32½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88½	35	Sixth-av. R.	125
500	do	88	200	Reading R.	35½
1,000	L. R. & W. 1st m. bs.	70	50	Mich. Cen. R.	49⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39⅞	210	do	49
7,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	76¾	500	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	11	25	do	18¾
20	Tradesmen's Bank	95½	50	do	b10 18½
20	Bank of Commerce	82	100	do	18⅞
68	Amer'an Ex. Bank	80	200	do	b30 19
20	Pum. Coal Pref	96	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	39⅞
165	Pac. M. S. C.	96	50	do	s60 39¾
50	do	b10 96	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
50	do	s60 95½	50	do	b10 64⅞
50	do	95¾	450	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
100	do	b30 96	5	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	98¾
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	79¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 70¾
1600	do	79½	108	do	70¾
500	do	s60 78½	25	Cleve. & Toledo R.	36¾
200	do	s30 79	200	do	36¾
39	do	79	300	do	b30 36¾
100	do	b15 79¼	900	do	36½
100	do	s15 79¾	100	do	s15 36¾
50	do	s15 79¾	100	do	s30 36⅞
725	Erie Railway	34⅜	200	do	s10 36⅞
50	do	s30 34⅜	300	do	b30 36¾
100	do	s60 34	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	51¼
155	do	34⅜	10	do	51
70	do	34⅜	200	do	b10 51¼
100	do	s15 34⅜	100	do	b30 51⅝
100	do	b30 34⅜	229	Mil. P. DuChien R.	18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '71, reg.	84	5	American Ex. Bank	80
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	92⅛	50	N. Y. Central R.	79¼
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74, cou.	84	50	do	79⅛
4,000	Mo. State 6s	44⅜	125	Erie Railway	33¾
4,000	Mo. 6s, 1ss. to H. & St. Joseph R.	48⅜	100	do	b60 34⅛
1,000	La. St. 6s	58½	100	do	b30 33⅞
1 000	do	59	200	Erie R. Pref'd	54⅛
9,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	85	50	Hud. Riv. R.	38¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	77	25	do	s10 38¾
5,000	do	77½	50	do	s10 38⅞
5,000	do	78	100	do	38¾
2,000	Mil. & P. DuChien M	81¾	50	do	b30 38⅞
4,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	76¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b5 32⅛
35	Pacific M. S. Co.	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	b30 65
50	do	b30 96	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
50	do	s30 95⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	51¾
50	do	95¾	250	do	b10 51¾
50	do	95¾	100	do	51¾

Thursday, Oct. 31—P. M.

The month of October closes on a very strong market for Stocks, the speculative interest being larger and more confident in its tone than at any time since the middle of July. In addition to the public sales reported last evening, it has transpired to-day that some heavy private settlements were made in Erie shares at the close of Wednesday, at 34½ ℔ cent. But, notwithstanding these realizations on the *Bull* account in the Stock, the decline to-day was scarcely perceptible; new buyers stepping into the place of the recent holders for the Common shares, while the Preference Stock advanced to 54¾@55 ℔ cent. There was a fresh rise in Hudson River shares to 38½@⅜ ℔ cent., and the upward turn in New-York Central is again sustained by strong buyers who look for considerably higher figures in November on the immense traffic, provided the general market is not seriously checked by any adverse army or navy news. In the Western shares the prices are generally steady; Toledo quite firm and advancing, while Illinois Central is dull, and for the moment neglected by speculation. In State Stocks, Missouris were scarcely as firm as yesterday, owing to the auction sales for the Illinois Bank Department, but as these are now over, and the sale to-day went off with spirit at the full Stock Exchange prices, there was less disposition to sell in the afternoon, and the bidding left off 44¼ ℔ cent. The National Stocks were firm at 94¼@½ for the Coupon 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and there was a demand for the 5 ℔ cents. of 1874, at 84@84¼ ℔ cent. Later in the afternoon, the general market left off with much firmness, the latest bids being about as follows:

Central	79⅜	Pacific Mail	96
Erie	34½	Missouris	44¾
Toledo	36¾	United States 6s, '81..	94¾
Rock Island	61⅜	Mich. Southern	18¾
Hudson	38¾	Panama	116½

The City Bank Shares are less firm to-day than yesterday. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of the State of New-York is 3 ℔ cent. The Shares of the Manhattan, Hanover, Union and North America improved on yesterday's bids:

New-York	88	Ocean	70½
Manhattan	11½	American Exchange	79¾
Mechanics'	94	Chatham	70
Union	83	Bank of the Republic	87
City	103	Bk of North America	88
Phœnix	88	Hanover	69
Tradesmen's	95½	Market	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Shoe

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that there is a probability that the present system of accepting volunteers only through the State authorities will be dropped, and that the Government will revert to the system of accepting companies and regiments direct. This, it is believed, will be found necessary, on account of the growing disinclination of the men to pass through the long routine of red tape and swindling to which they are now in many cases subjected.

The only noticeable movement along the National lines across the Potomac, yesterday, was the extension of the pickets of the New-York Thirty-second Regiment, attached to FRANKLIN'S Division, to Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike, about five miles from Fairfax Court-house. There were no arrivals from the Potomac Flotilla. It is reported that the rebels have a large number of flat-boats in Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredericksburgh, and designed for crossing the Potomac. They will hardly undertake it, however, in the face of the batteries of the Excelsior Brigade. Gen. SICKLES on Wednesday made a reconnoissance down the Maryland shore, about forty miles from Washington. The rebel batteries opposite complimented him with a few shots, but did no damage.

From the statements of a rebel picket who was captured on Wednesday, about four miles northwest of Falls Church, it appears that the rebel army is massed around Centreville in great numbers. Included are sixty thousand Virginians, under GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and an equal number from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with from fifteen to twenty thousand at Manassas. BEAUREGARD has his headquarters about half a mile from the village of Centreville, around which have been constructed fortifications of the most formidable character. In fact, so well (according to this authority,) have the rebel leaders chosen their position, that they are confident an army of one hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They do not contemplate any movement against the National lines, but are awaiting an attack. The precipitate retreat of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house, about a fortnight ago, was caused by a confident belief that this attack was about to be made. It seems, according to another authority, however, that they have since returned, and are now engaged in erecting fortifications in that vicinity. Coming from questionable sources, this intelligence of the rebel strength and movements is received with proper caution by our military authorities.

Our dispatches from Missouri inform us of the arrival of Gen. FREMONT and Staff at Springfield on Sunday last, followed at different periods during the day by the Benton Cadets, Col. CARR'S Cavalry, Major HOLLMAN'S Sharpshooters and Gen. SIEGEL'S entire command. The troops, it is stated, were received with delight by the inhabitants, the Stars and Stripes being displayed from numerous houses. Gen. FREMONT, it was thought, would remain in Springfield until the other divisions of the army arrived. The latest reports about PRICE placed him in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing certain was known of his whereabouts.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the destination of the great expedition is known there, and that it may safely be revealed by to-morrow—and it therefore probably will be. We shall most likely receive intelligence from it during the early part of the coming week.

According to present indications the quota of this State will soon be filled. Careful figuring at the Adjutant-General's office shows that New-York has 76 regiments in the field, numbering 66,600 men, and there is every reason to believe that 30,000 more will have been sent forward by Dec. 1. In Albany and at the branch depôts under Gen. RATHBONE'S supervision, there were on Tuesday 9,011 men. The Ogdensburgh Regiment, under Col. W. B. HAYWARD, is under orders to leave for Washington to-day.

From a statement furnished by Adjutant-Gen. WILLIAMS, it appears that Connecticut has actually in the field five regiments of infantry, numbering 5,320 men. Three regiments under marching orders have about 2,100 names on their muster rolls, and there is a good prospect that four more now organizing will be speedily filled. One battalion and one squadron of cavalry are also in service, and one battery of artillery in camp at Meriden is nearly ready to take the field.

Southern Kansas is suffering sadly from the depredations of the rebels. The Leavenworth *Times*, of Oct. 26, has information of the sacking of Gardner, a town in Johnson County. It was estimated that the one hundred rebels who committed the outrage carried off $10,000 worth of property.

The Jury in the case of the privateers of the *Savannah*, came into Court yesterday morning with the report that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the Judge discharged them. No time for a second trial has yet been decided upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 16th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not so late as we have previously received by telegraph from Halifax, but the extracts which we make from our files of papers will be found of great interest.

In addition to the non-commissioned officers promoted to Second Lieutenancies heretofore announced, are the following named: Acting-Sergeant, Maj. Philetus; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Frederick H. Brown and Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, Samuel J. Dick, James P. Galloway, Thaddeus S. Kirkland and Joseph McConnell—all of the above of the Eighteenth Infantry. Also Sergeants ROBERT P. KING and JAMES J. SEMPLE, of the Fifteenth Infantry. They remain in these regiments.

Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans and others of the South Bristol District who favor an earnest prosecution of the war. In a letter accepting the nomination, he expresses it as his conviction, "that it is the plain and paramount duty of every loyal citizen, whatever may be his personal wishes, to decline no service and shun no position in which he may be useful to the Commonwealth or the country."

The schooner *Susquehannah*, from Alexandria, with a cargo of guano, succeeded in running the blockade of the Potomac on Oct. 16, and reached Philadelphia on Tuesday. While passing Quantico Creek, she was fired at four times, but neither of the balls took effect, although they came in unpleasant proximity to the vessel.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution prohibiting the sprinkling of Broadway. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution making the *World* a Corporation newspaper. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but nothing of special interest was done. A proposition to reduce the payments to the families of volunteers excited a protracted discussion, but no definite action was had. A resolution was passed in favor of having Mount Morris-square graded and laid out as a park, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with the restriction that no earth or rock shall be removed from the square.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice SUTHERLAND issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of JOHN BEASMAN, an alleged recruit in the Fremont Cavalry, commanded by Col. WM. MULLIGAN. Before any return was made, however, the writ was withdrawn, the Colonel surrendering the recruit.

The Stock Market was firm in prices and highly speculative in demand yesterday, especially on the New-York road shares; Central, 79¾; Erie, 34⅛@⅜; Hudson, 38⅛@⅜ ₰ cent. Exchange on London fell to 107⅛@107⅜.

Increased activity and a general rise in prices were the main features of the Breadstuff trade yesterday. Limited sales of Provisions and Groceries were reported. Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky were in good demand. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Lime, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone, were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted, though rates were lower to British ports.

The Earl Russell's Dilemma.

It needs no great skill in reading, between the lines of Earl RUSSELL'S "fine Italian hand," to detect in his late banquet-speech at Newcastle a spirit which, if not absolutely hostile, is certainly very far from being friendly to the United States. The Foreign Secretary has convinced himself that there is to be no restoration of the Union. He arrives at this conclusion, not from any question as to the power of the American Government to put down the Pro-Slavery Rebellion—but *because a restoration of the Union is undesirable!* It is his conviction that neither the voluntary submission of the South—"the seceded States again with all the rights of the Constitution"—nor a forced rehabilitation of the Union by the conquest and subjugation of the insurgent States—is a thing to be wished. The train of reasoning that led up to this conclusion is remarkable in no respect except as showing the kind of evidence on which an English statesman makes up his mind on a great question of national right.

"If the quarrel should be made up," he argues, interrogatively, "should we not again have that fatal subject of Slavery brought in?" It does not seem to have occurred to the Foreign Secretary that this never was a "fatal subject" until the disunion conspirators, seeing in it the only wedge with which they could cleave in twain the Union, began that aggressive policy in which all sectional antagonism had its origin. And then, as though the "fatal subject" would die out with the dissolution of the Union; and as though it would tend to annihilate strife as to Slavery, to take it from under the protection of the Constitution and expose it to the fierce fire of popular passion! The Earl RUSSELL prays that Slavery may "sooner or later [a safe prayer!] cease from the face of the earth." His mode of aiding its extinction is by favoring the establishment of a society professedly based on Slavery, and aiming at its endless propagation and perpetuity!

A rehabilitation of the Union by the subjugation of the South is equally repugnant to the feelings of the Foreign Secretary. "Supposing the Northern States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, should we not see those Southern men yielding to a force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered? If that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward—if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided?" The terms of this extraordinary *sorites*—this strange sentimentality as to the use of force for the preservation of a nation's existence—sound strange from the lips of the representative of a Government that has never known any other force of logic than the logic of force. But Earl RUSSELL should have known—if it were not apparently the aim of English statesmen *not* to know anything correctly as to our affairs—that subjugation does not at all enter as an element into the theory on which the Government of the United States is now conducting the suppression of the Pro-Slavery rebellion. When last heard, the express voice of the *people* of the States now in revolt, was in favor of the Union. Meanwhile, for months that voice has been smothered by an organized system of terrorism. The legal authority of the United States goes, accompanied by an armed *posse comitatus*, to remove that terrorism. If, when that has been done, the voice of the people of those States is against the Union, there may then be question of subjugation. Just now there is no such question. In this duty, which the loyal upholders of the Constitution have charged themselves with, there are difficulties enough, no doubt, but the difficulties that attend the restoration of the Union are paltry and insignificant compared with those that attend a dissolution of the Union, and endurable national existence for the two Confederacies after it. It is, in fact, a conviction which time and the development of events but clarifies and intensifies, that everything is easy compared with *that*.

The sentiments of one in the position of Earl RUSSELL have an importance that do not attach to the post-prandial speeches of which we have lately had such a deluge. When it is only a fat-witted country squire, like Sir JOHN RAMSDEN—who has no thought but the preservation of his "old nobility,"—or cotton-humanitarian LINDSAY—that speaks, their sentiments may call forth a pleasing smile, but can hardly engage serious attention. But with the Foreign Secretary it is different. How far convictions such as he entertains, founded on a course of reasoning so shallow as that with which he vindicates them, may influence his treatment of questions of international diplomacy, it is impossible to say. He stated, in the course of his speech, that this question was one in which the British Government had neither "any immediate power or indeed any immediate interest. As to the *power* he could not be more correct. But as to the *interest*, the Foreign Secretary never made a greater blunder, and he may yet learn by bitter experience what are the penalties on which a nation can isolate itself from interest in a high question of morality and national right.

The Privateer Trial—Disagreement of the Jury.

We regret to see that our anticipations as to the result of the trial of the privateers of the *Savannah*, proved correct. The jury, after being out from half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday until eleven in the forenoon of Thursday, announced that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. Possibly it would have been well for the Court to keep them still longer, in view of the fact stated by one of them to the Court that there was a difference of opinion among the jurymen about the charge of the Judge, some of them thinking that the others did not understand the charge, while those others thought they did. But, on the whole, we are inclined to think that no other result would have been arrived at, for the Judge's charge was so clear, as it seems to us, that any doubt as to its meaning can only be accounted for by the old rule, that none are so blind as those who *will not* see.

We would not be unjust to the four jurymen who held out, but let us see if there could have been any doubt as to the verdict. We assume that they were all intelligent enough to be aware that they must receive their instructions as to the law from the Court, and not from the advocates on either side.

Now, the question which the Court submitted to the Jury was simply whether the prisoners had been "guilty of the statute offence of robbery on the high seas;" that is, whether they had feloniously and forcibly taken the brig *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew by violence, or putting them in fear. The Court also told them that "feloniously" meant having the intent of despoiling them of their goods for the sake of gain, and further that as to any exemption by reason of the Confederate commission, they could not recognize any such exemption.

Now, how could any honest man doubt that these prisoners did take the *Joseph* and her cargo from her master and crew forcibly, by putting them in fear, and with the intent of despoiling that master and crew, for their own gain? We doubt whether the doing it for their own gain is an essential element, for it seems to us that the man is guilty of robbery who forcibly takes from us a bank-bill, whether his intention at the time was to use it himself or to throw it into the fire. But taking that as an essential element, no pirate or privateer ever took a vessel but for the sake of gain, and that element was as notoriously in the case as any other. But, with this instruction, the jury, after being out three hours, come into Court again, and those who hold out ask the Court whether, if the jury come to certain conclusions, it should affect their verdict, and the Court, in substance, tells them no, and then going out, they stand just as they did before. If their previous disagreement had resulted from an honest difference of opinion on these points, it is not easy to see how such a difference could have existed afterwards.

Of course, there are rumors abroad that there were Secessionists on the jury. Whether this is so, we do not know. Every one can draw his own conclusions as to that. That the disagreement is in the interest of the rebels is very clear. We regret it on this account, and all the more that the different result of this trial and of those in Philadelphia, cannot fail to be the occasion of unfavorable remarks as to the comparative loyalty of the two cities. We have no doubt, however, that the result of the second trial will show that there is no foundation for any such comparison. We see that Mr. DANIEL LORD seemed to be surprised that any proposition for a second trial could be seriously entertained. We cannot have a moment's doubt that it will not only be seriously entertained, but that it will not meet with any serious opposition on the part of the defendants' counsel, if they are wise. This community is a law-abiding community; they are determined that these men shall have a perfectly fair trial, but an attempt to interfere with or turn aside the proceedings of justice in the case, or anything which might look like a suppression of them, would raise a feeling of indignation which might have very unpleasant consequences.

SURREPTITIOUS PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—It has been suggested that the report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS to the Secretary of War was published by the Government, in order to vindicate with the public the foreordained removal of Gen. FREMONT. That it may render his removal necessary, by embroiling him in bitter personal quarrels with all his subordinates whose opinions were sought and have now been betrayed, is quite possible. When a high officer of the Government applied, in conversation, to Gen. HUNTER for his opinion of his commander, Gen. H. had a right to suppose that what he might say would be treated as confidential, and reserved for the use and guidance of the Government. He could not anticipate its publication to the world, especially while Gen. FREMONT was still in command:—nor after such betrayal of his confidence could he possibly remain on such terms with his superior as are absolutely necessary to their effective coöperation in the field. And the same thing is true of every other officer who has been subjected to similar treatment.

We give no credit to the reason assigned for this most extraordinary publication of notes evidently designed to be confidential, and which could not possibly be made public without at once revealing our weakness in its most exaggerated form to the enemy, and hopelessly disorganizing the military department involved. The memoranda of Gen. THOMAS were never intended to be made public. That they were written exclusively for the eye of the Secretary of War and the President, is clear both from their intrinsic character and their unstudied form. Nor is it conceivable that either of these high officials should have authorized their publication, for the sake of compelling a removal on which they had already resolved. Such a proceeding would partake too much of the nature of a conspiracy, to be consistent with the character of either of the gentlemen named.

The report has probably been obtained surreptitiously, and given to the public by the *Tribune* either in thoughtless ignorance or in culpable recklessness of the consequences involved. The report of Gen. STONE was procured in like manner and published before it had been read or received in Washington.

The City of Washington.

We learn from Washington that severe inconvenience is already felt in that city by reason of the loss of the navigation of the Potomac. The sole railroad line that remains is wholly inadequate to the comfortable supply of the population of the city and the vast army in its front. The pinch of this deprivation will grow more severe as Winter approaches, and may become a distressing social evil. But this is a trifle to what would happen in certain, perhaps very improbable, contingencies of the present insurrection.

The events of the war have tended to reduce very much the admiration of the people for their national seat of Government. Washington City has cost the Government dearly, so very dearly indeed that the Capitol, the White House and all the public buildings there, might have been blown up or abandoned at the beginning of the war, with a positive saving to the Government—a saving not only of money, but of painful popular anxiety.

Washington has no strategical importance whatever, apart from its political character. As a military camp it is an outpost merely. The real base of the National Army of the Potomac, is this side of the soil of Maryland. We communicate with it, or have been communicating with it, by the Potomac River and by one railroad possessing a single track. The navigation of the Potomac is now annihilated, and the single track railroad is the sole plank that bridges a gulf between the people and their capital. We have only to recur to the events of the 19th of April last to comprehend the worthlessness of that line of communication in case of a serious disaster to the National cause near Washington. The entire length of the road lies in hostile territory, and so do at least four score miles each of its two connections north of Baltimore. We may safely say that the loyal North is separated from the capital of the nation by a gap of 110 miles of hostile territory, the railroad lines through which are tolerated only. Let the smothered fires of rebellion break out in Maryland—and we know how hot the smouldering embers are—and the railroad lines to Washington would snap like flax in a flame.

The nation has had two great frights for Washington. The first, when the Baltimore rebel mob forbade our Government to march Union troops through that city, and slew the men of Massachusetts; the second, when the scattered regiments from Bull Run sought shelter and food, from house to house, on their return unarmed to the Capital they had gone to defend. It is needless to allude to the enormous cost of the extraordinary measures that were resorted to by the Government, to protect Washington after these two calamitous panics. Fortunately, the disasters were repaired. The Potomac remained open, and the exhaustless facilities of water transportation were available to the Government.

How would it be now? Let us not be misunderstood. We are not alarmists. We are not afraid for the safety of Washington. We are simply considering the situation. If Washington had fallen into the hands of the rebels in April we should have lost prestige only. The *de facto* Government of JEFF. DAVIS, installed at Washington, would have stood very much better abroad. If Washington had been captured by BEAUREGARD after the battle of Bull Run, we should have lost prestige as before, but we should have lost also an entire army of 40,000 men, and an incalculable amount of artillery, small arms, ammunitions and stores that had been gathered there for that army's use. But let us lose Washington now, and our loss would be well nigh remediless. We have an army of near 200,000 men depending on Washington as its base. The guns, the ammunition, the horses, the wagons, the clothing, the stores, for one of the largest armies the world has ever seen, are collected at Washington. And Washington is in the heart of the enemy's country; and the main communication with the loyal North is cut off. The other line of communication is a single track railroad, running, as we have shown with its connections, 110 miles through a disloyal territy. These are the facts of the case.

There may be no danger. With so great an army as we have at Washington, we are quite sure there ought to be none. But many surprising and mortifying results have been witnessed in this war; and regarding merely the *possibilities* of a national misfortune near Washington, all persons must admit that in that one hazard—one chance in a hundred perhaps—the people of the loyal States are paying far too dearly for a capital on the banks of the Potomac. In the presence of battle, and in the heat of conflict, it has been found stimulating to push the ensigns of an army forward into the very ranks of the enemy. Desperate struggles will frequently be made, in such cases, to recover the periled banners and save the national honor. But we have no historic justification for a nation's maintaining its seat of Government, its constitutional functionaries, its Great Seal and its archives, on an exposed border of its territory and right under the guns of hostile armies. The safety of the *personnel* of a Government and the insignia and evidences of its sovereignty, should never be unduly hazarded—their possible loss should not be a source of uneasiness even—save as the final result of an unsuccessful war.

How to Prevent Foreign Interference.

Notwithstanding the clamors of the manufacturers and merchants of France and England for the reopening of the cotton ports, we have no apprehension that they will be responded to by their respective Governments. Interference would only add to their calamities, as it would deprive them of the trade of the North as well as the South, and involve a war which would destroy their commerce with other countries as well as that with our own. At this crisis, too, *corn* with European countries is a much more important matter than *cotton*; and, till the period of the present dearth is passed, which in many countries is excessive, we have little fear of any disturbance in our foreign relations.

Still it is never well to leave an opening to a quarrel, which, with a very little effort, we can effectually close. Cotton has four great outlets—New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Of the total crop the past year, (3,800,000 bales,) 3,110,000 bales were exported from these ports. The possession of them, consequently, controls the crop. Its exportation is at present prevented by the blockade; but this, in public estimation, is not entirely conclusive against its coming forward. Foreigners believe the blockade cannot be made effectual. The question of its efficiency may be raised, and in their distress they may decide against us. We consequently shall never be entirely at ease on this point, nor will Europeans fairly give over their projects of interference, till the ports are in our possession and held by a land force. When this result is accomplished, we are in every sense of the word masters of the situation. We could be dispossessed by no force which could be directed against us from any quarter, while we should be in position to deal with the rebellion in our own way. The possession of the ports named would crush it, as it would destroy its means, and would be such an illustration of our power as would render all further resistance hopeless.

It was very well for Mr. SEWARD to call attention of the State authorities to the defenceless condition of their own ports. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. We have no doubt that the invitation will be promptly responded to, and plans of defence laid before Government, calling for hundreds of millions. There is no end to the cost of fortifying such a coast as that of the United States. But is there not a much better way? All nations heartily desire to be at peace with us, and by will only change their present relations to get cotton, under the plea that this is necessary for self-preservation. But we can effectually put a lock and key upon this staple at one-tenth the cost of fortifying our ports, and in one-tenth of the time. One is the work of years. For the other, months would suffice. Let the Administration display one-half the zeal and capacity that has been exhibited by the people, and there will be not the slightest danger of foreign interference on account of cotton. The want of success it has shown in its efforts to put down the rebellion is the great incentive to foreign interference. When the power we have accumulated comes to be well directed, we shall hear no more of such threats. But there is danger that a few more such blunders as Bull Run and Edward's Ferry will be taken as evidence that the South, *de facto*, have achieved their independence. Any plausible pretext will be seized for such an acknowledgment. Whether this be done or not does not depend upon the fortifications we may erect about Northern cities. All such are confessions of weakness, instead of being evidences of strength. We have acted on the defensive long enough. We must assume the offensive, and really show ourselves to be masters throughout the territory which we claim as portions of the United States, if we would take away all pretext for foreign interference. The progress of our arms is our only security, while at the same time it is an ample one.

LET IT TELL ITS OWN STORY.—We have an intimation from Fortress Monroe that the destination of the fleet, which left that place on Tuesday last, is to be divulged on Saturday. Undoubtedly the public will be gratified by receiving this intelligence, but it strikes us that in view of our numerous failures to achieve what we have heretofore undertaken to accomplish, it would be quite as well to curb our curiosity a few days longer, and then learn the actual result of the expedition. It would be decidedly mortifying to announce that we intended to capture Charleston, if we should be compelled to content ourselves with a less valuable prize, or possibly with another repulse. Let the fleet tell its own story, by all means.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Messrs. BEYER & PEACOCK, of Manchester, England, are constructing fifty locomotives for a new railway in Spain. This is just one of a hundred examples that might be mentioned, of the large purchases made in England of machinery that could be more advantageously bought in the United States. Statistics show that the maintenance of locomotives costing $13,000 to $15,000, and running on smooth roads, in England, is very little less than that of locomotives costing $8,000 to $10,000, and running on rough roads in America. The superiority of the latter is largely in the distribution of weight and equalization of strain. And wherever the railway machinery of the two countries has run side by side, as in South America, the advantage is largely in our favor.

Why then does England supply half of Europe and the developing countries of Asia and Africa not only with locomotives, but with machinery in general? Simply because her manufacturers take pains to *show* their work, through the means of exhibitions great and small, in London and Manchester, when buyers will go there to look, and before the buyers' doors, when they will not. There will be people in London next year who will want to buy ten millions of dollars' worth of locomotives during the next decade. The American locomotives are the best. Shall the money be spent in England for the want of enterprise enough to send some New-England New-Jersey or Pennsylvania engines to the great exhibition? We know that American engines will have a fair chance to work on the roads about London. American engineers have been repeatedly informed to this effect by English railway managers. The standard guage of road is the same, so that engines now built or in service will answer. We think a Yankee locomotive running daily between London and Southampton, would be the next best card for us to the steamer *Metropolis* lying off Deptford, and making a run across the Channel now and then. Or do our engineers intend to let England build the steamers and railway machinery for the whole world, without so much as one effort to *show* the world a better production?

To Europe through Mexico.

There is nothing to prevent unlimited intercourse between Texas and Mexico. It is but an affair of crossing a few miles of desert, and a few more of water, that puts the American traveler at Tampico, whence constant opportunities are offered to Vera Cruz. From Vera Cruz sails the English mail steamers to the West Indies, there connecting with the extended line which terminates at Southampton; so that between New-Orleans and London there is nothing to interrupt regular communication. The facilities are not perhaps equal to those offered at New-York; but they have advantages. Rebels may make use of them without risking their invaluable liberties by a transit over loyal territories; or incurring pursuit upon the high seas of National ministers of vengeance. The assertion of the right of search in its most offensive form would be necessary to enable us to stop Royal Mail steamships, and ascertain by personal inspection whether there were agents of treason on the passenger list. So convenient is the way to Europe *vid* Vera Cruz, that an enterprizing gentleman at New-Orleans, one ANTONIO COSTA, proposes in a paper of that city to establish forthwith passenger and express communications twice monthly by as feasible a route.

It is probable the attention of the Administration will be promptly turned to the subject of a leak, which thus makes comparatively valueless its entire system of passports and surveillance over European travel. But it is hardly possible to cut off the current, while one bank of the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico. No blockade can be made effectual along a river, of which one shore is in the hands of an armed enemy and the other is held by a foreign State. The only apparent way to deal with the difficulty, unless we are prepared to enter at once upon the conquest of Texas, is to obtain provisional possession of the Mexican States adjoining the river, whereby we can not only interrupt this new trans-Mexican route to Europe, but have a most favorable basis of military operations against the Southwestern States. It is not impossible, indeed, that Mr. CORWIN'S instructions may authorize negotiations to this effect.

MAKING THE REBELS PAY.—We print in another column the opinion of Provost-Judge FREEDY, of Alexandria, giving his reasons for his summary method of making the rebels pay their debts. He decides that when the debtor is shown to be aiding the rebels, any property of his may be seized by the Government, and handed over to his creditors. The decision is now before the President for final review, and, if sustained, marks an era of hope for Northern merchants having claims against the South. Judge FREEDY, it will be observed, takes a bold stand. Whether he will be sustained by the Government remains to be seen.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Santa Fé mail and Carson City Express reached here on Saturday, in advance of schedule time.

Business was dull throughout the Territory.

The volunteer force in New-Mexico numbers now over 3,500 men, 3,000 of whom are in enrolled order and expect soon to be employed in active service. Their destination is towards Mesilla, where they expect additional reinforcements.

The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the West, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. If so, they design, on their arrival, attacking the force in that region from Texas.

The Comanches and Utahs have been "locking horns" together near Maxwell's Ranche, originating from a theft committed by the Utahs, in which they obtained a hundred head of Comanche horses. The Comanches followed to obtain their property, and in the struggle one of their number was killed.

The Indians on the plains are now peaceably disposed to the whites, having received their annuities at the hands of the agent.

Surveyor-General CLARK arrived safely, coming through the States by way of Omaha.

Judge WATTS came in as passenger by the stage.

All is quiet here.

Wreck of the Schooner John Silver.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *John Bell*, from Glasgow, arrived at Quebec last evening. She has on board three of the crew of the schooner *John Silver*, who were picked up in the straits of Belle Isle at midnight, on the 28th inst. The schooner had struck a reef, and filled. The men were four days on the wreck. The Captain and one man had gone adrift in a boat.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Gov. ANDREW has appointed Thursday, the 21st of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, it being the anniversary of the day of signing the original compact of Government on board the *Mayflower*.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Father Point at 3:30 P. M., with 36 cabin and 118 steerage passengers. She experienced strong westerly gales, and was detained 48 hours by fog at the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle. She passed the *Bohemian* on the 20th.

OUR STREET CHILDREN.—The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum have under their care at the House of Reception in Thirteenth-street, and at the Asylum near the High Bridge, from 500 to 600 children. These children are gathered from the streets for vagrancy, begging, petty thefts, &c., brought under carful training and instruction, and as rapidly as their characters will warrant are sent out to Western homes. Forty-three boys and girls, who had received from one to three years' care, were sent out on Monday to Western homes under charge of Mr. ALLAN, the Indenturing Agent.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—A patriotic Concert on a grand scale will be given at the Academy of Music to-night in aid of the families of the volunteers of the D'Epineul Zouaves. Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BARILI, Signor MACCAFERRAI and Mr. ADAM TOUHAY, (pianist) will assist on the occasion. The programme contains a number of excellent things, and the names of the artists are guarantees that they will be interpreted in the best possible manner.

THE CASE OF MR. RICHARD DAVIS, THE UNFERMENTED BREAD MAKER.—By the action of the Grand Jury for the October term, the character of this gentleman was entirely vindicated in relation to his transactions with MILTON B. GRIFFIN and others. The bills of indictment against Mr. DAVIS were promptly ignored, thereby establishing his innocence of any fraudulent intention in connection with those transactions.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Nature of the Proposed European Intervention in Mexico.

French and Spanish Troops to Occupy the Country.

LONDON JOURNALS ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

A Large Invoice of Arms and Munitions.

The steamship *Arago*, LINES, commander, from Southampton on Oct. 16, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Arago* has 260 passengers and 900 tons of cargo, among which are arms, equipments and clothing for 20,000 men, as follows: 1,176 packages containing arms shipped by ALEXIS GODILLOT, and consigned to HIRAM BARNEY for Mr. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, and 601 packages, supposed to contain equipments and clothing, shipped by WM. ISELIN & Co., and consigned to HIRAM BARNEY.

Amongst the passengers we notice: Capt. Lewelyn Jones, U. S. A.; Mr. J. W. Quiggle and family, late U. S. Consul at Antwerp; Rev. Dr. R. Baird, Major-Gen. Chas. F. Havelock, late of the British Army; Mr. J. Lovel, late Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Sixtieth Rifles; Mr. Alex. Eristoff, late of the Russian Army, and many of our well-known American families.

THE PROPOSED INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH TO LAND TROOPS AND MARCH ON THE CAPITAL—THE BRITISH SQUADRON TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE PORTS AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The Syndicate of Commerce at Paris held a meeting on the 8th inst., at which a petition was decided upon to the effect that the intervention in Mexico should not be left exclusively in the hands of Spain, but that France should coöperate, and that for this purpose the expeditionary force should be instructed to penetrate into the interior, and act in Mexico. A deputation, bearers of the petition, had an interview on the 9th with M. DE THOUVENEL, *who assured them that all measures are going to be taken to secure French interests in that country.*

As I have informed you, common action by the three Powers in the Mexican affair has been resolved upon. Some time ago the only question was about the nature [of the intervention—namely, whether France should, like England, confine her action to a purely maritime expedition, and the occupation of some towns on the coast, *or whether she should coöperate in the expedition into the interior, on which Spain seems to have been bent. The latter view has gained the upper hand, for orders have been given to increase the squadron*, which, as you will remember, was to have consisted, like the English squadron, of five vessels. Besides this, REAR-ADMIRAL JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE is to have the local rank of a Vice-Admiral, and take the supreme command both of the West Indian and Pacific squadrons.

The *Monde* contains some details about the nature of the expedition by land, which I send you.

1. In the naval expedition all powers are to coöperate. 2. An expeditionary force of 6,000 men, composed of French and Spaniards, is to penetrate into the heart of the country. 3. Maritime Custom-houses are to be regulated, and the proceeds of them divided among the claimants whose claims have been liquidated, and an appeal made to the people to govern the country under the joint protectorate. 4. A mixed commission is to be established in Mexico itself, to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans.

THE SPANISH PROGRAMME.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 10th state that the demands which Spain makes on Mexico are these: 1. Ample satisfaction for the dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador, the said satisfaction to consist in sending a special representative of the Republic to Madrid to offer excuses. 2. The formal recognition of the Mon Almonte treaty, and the payment of claims which have arisen since it was suspended. 3. The punishment of the persons who have ill-treated or wronged Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the frigate *Concepcion*; and, 4, guarantees for the fulfillment of these conditions. In the event of Mexico not consenting to accord these demands, the Spanish fleet and troops are, say the journals, to seize Vera Cruz or Tampico. The EX-President of the Republic of Mexico, Gen. MIRAMON, had arrived in Madrid.

The semi-official *Correspondancia*, in reply to one of the journals, declares that Spanish forces are about to be sent to Mexico, "not to assist either of the parties, which, like wild beasts, are disputing domination in that country," but "solely to protect the 20,000 Spaniards, who raise their hands to Spain for help."

PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Times.

If we turn to the prospects of the war itself, we shall find even less reason to hope for a speedy or definite conclusion. In Virginia, where the main forces of the belligerents still confront each other, it is probable that the Northern army has been gradually acquiring a preponderance of strength and power. Perhaps we might safely assume that it is now intrinsically superior to the army of the South, but the Sutherners have an advantage of position by which that superiority is more than counterbalanced. They can afford to continue on the defensive. *So long as they hold the Federal army in check, they are substantially successful.* They appear now to have retired from their first position, but the retirement seems attributed to strategetic reasons only, and, from all we can learn, it leaves them as strong as before. They have repudiated the authority of the Federal Government, renounced their allegiance to the Union, founded a new Canfederacy, and entered upon a new national career. All this they have done, and so long as they continue to do so, or, in other words, so long as they defy their antagonists in the field and bar the approaches to their own territory against all the force which the North can bring, they may claim to be victorious. They are at war, no doubt, but they are fighting under their own flag. *Their independence has to be defended, but still it exists. They have got a President, a Congress, and an army of their own, and, except that they are threatened with invasion, they are as well off as they wish to be. To the Northerners, on the contrary, every day of inaction is a day of defeat.* They are fighting, not to keep something, but to regain something, and until they actually regain the lost Provinces of the Union they are virtually worsted in the struggle. Consequently, if they are to win, they must advance—that is to say, they must assume the offensive, and attack the Confederates in their chosen positions. If they should succeed in this formidable operation, which by the last advices seems to be imminent, they will still have to pursue a retiring army over an enormous territory, and to occupy in some manner or other the territory itself. It seems hardly conceivable that, in defiance of the population, such a conquest could be ever maintained.

ERRORS OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London News.

We cannot find fault with the Noble Lord for expressing his concern for the interests of freedom in America as they are affected by this war. No candid American will find in his speech anything but the most kindly feeling and the best wishes for his country. The anxieties which he confesses, have been felt more or less by all friends of American freedom. Our only regret is that the Noble Lord having said so much did not carry his thoughts further. We do not object to see this war described as one for empire on the one hand, and for independence on the other, it being understood that, as everybody knows, empire in this case carries with it the full enjoyment of the freest constitutions in the world, and that independence is identified with the dark, heavy rule of Slavery. *England has done some service in the cause of the independence of nations, and she hopes to do more; because independence, although distinct in its nature from the desire of moral and social progress, has, within the pale of European civilization at least, been associated with that progress as its condition and means.* It is so wherever men are ingenuous and uncorrupted. Thus we have applauded the efforts of Italy to emancipate herself, believing that her people only needed liberty to work out their regeneration. If, however, we could conceive the representatives of the nation as meeting in convention at Milan or Turin, deliberately founding their political and social state in a crime which the conscience of the whole world condemns, and then publishing and glorying in their iniquity, we think we could look on very calmly if BARBÈS, crossing the Po, brought them under apprenticeship to honesty. We ask pardon of the Italian people for comparing them, even for a transient purpose, with the Secessionists of North America. We hear too much of the claims to independence of a set of men who never yet respected the independence of others.

Earl RUSSELL indicated an opinion in which most persons will agree, when he described the evils of a reconstruction of the Union with Slavery as one of its elements. We believe that to be a growing conviction amongst classes in North America, who were but lately the strongest opponents of abolition. In such an event either the civil war would before long recommence, or the lot of the slaves, and what is more, to the white friends of the slaves, would be rendered intolerable. We should have been glad, however, to hear upon what grounds the noble lord, who sees so clearly the evils of every other alternative, thinks that a separation acquiesced in by the North is the way to permanent peace. This is a point which we never see discussed by those who most persistently condemn the prosecution of the war by the Cabinet of Washington. Does anybody suppose that the South will be less exacting as a powerful and independent State than it was as a Confederate? *Will the South, for instance, be less ready to demand of the North the delivery of its fugitive slaves, because it has become a united and powerful nation, and will the North be more able to refuse the demand of an Extradition Treaty than it could evade a Fugitive Slave Law?* The statesmen of the North know that it would be impossible to live in peace with the imperious successful South, except on terms of perpetual degradation. The cause is in the social constitution of the Slave States. That cause destroyed, there is no reason why the two sections should not again coalesce. But with Slavery rampant, neither as separate republics, nor as one confederacy can they live in peace. The curse of Slavery is on both parties, and they must either now, or at no distant day, fight out their battle, or consent to sink together into a common degradation.

Such is the deliberate opinion of sober and grave men in America. We should have been glad if Earl RUSSELL had taken account of it.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—SUPPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL.

From Galignani's Messenger.

On reading in your journal of Monday, Oct. 7, the statement that "Mr. APTHORP GOULD's astronomical journal had been suppressed in free America," together with the accompanying comment, that "we are at a loss to find, even in the most despotic States a parallel to this suppression," I felt persuaded that there was a serious misapprehension in the case. I accordingly addressed a note to M. FAYE, member of the Academy of Sciences, an extract from whose letter to the Secretary of that body is the foundation of the statement, and have received from that gentleman, by return of post, a reply, a copy of which I inclose. You perceive that he says: "Nothing is further from the meaning of my words than the supposition of the journal, the article of which you send me. It is possible that I may have used the word 'suppression,' and this must be the origin of a mistake which I regret to have occasioned; but everything indicates, I think, in my letter, that it was a case of voluntary suppression, necessitated by circumstances, and not of suppression by order of Government." I am quite confident, Sir, that you will have pleasure in making this correction, derived, as it is, from the most authentic source.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,
Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.
No. 12 Rue de la Paix.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The National Troops along the Main Road to Fairfax—Unequal Character of the Country—Difficulty of Handling Large Bodies of Men—Hunter's Chapel—Upton's Hill, &c

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

Having visited the extreme right wing of the army, going by way of the Chain Bridge, I devoted a day to that portion of it which lies along the main road to Fairfax. The country here is more open or less hilly than that on the right, and if it were not for the dense forests that occur at intervals, would not be bad for military movements on a large scale. As you advance further inland, however, the country becomes worse. After having traversed so many of the great battle-fields of Europe, and examined them minutely, I have looked somewhat with dismay at the character of the region in which our vast army has got to manœuvre. It is made for nothing but guerilla fighting. How any general can handle a hundred and twenty thousand men on such a field baffles my comprehension. Heavy columns, it is true, can move along the roads, but to keep a continuous communication with each other, it seems to me, would be an impossibility. I should say that fifty thousand men, well posted, ought to resist successfully an attack of nearly double that number. Wherever the forests are felled, it becomes totally impassable. On our right wing there are large tracts, so densely covered with the tops of fallen trees, that I defy an army to get over them under fire. I should not like to attempt it alone, even though allowed to take my own time. Many of the headquarters of the generals are on elevations that overlook the country to a great extent, and I can appreciate the perplexity with which they survey the field on which they are to operate. I am not so sanguine that a great battle will be fought here as I was before I saw the character of the country. If there is, it will be composed of separate battles, fought by separate armies, and one which will puzzle a European strategist to comprehend the plan of.

When I visited the right wing the exhibition of my pass once at the Chain Bridge sufficed for all day; but from the Long Bridge on, it was one continued "halt" till we got to Gen. WADSWORTH's headquarters, on Upton Hill. I don't believe, however, half the sentries could read the pass.

The substantial earthworks erected along this road give a decidedly military look to the country. I was sorry to see, however, the devastation caused by our troops. It was an exception to find a house left standing. One nice two-story dwelling, well furnished, has been totally demolished—a few tottering timbers alone remaining. This is to be more regretted because the owner was not only a Union man, but from the North, having come here from Westchester County. Everything that had clapboords had been stripped. We passed one little farm-house, on the grounds of which evidently a great deal of taste had been expended. A bower of vines led the whole way from the road to the dwelling, which stood dilapidated and empty—the whole a scene of desolation. The frightened inmates had left it to the tender mercies of the soldier and fled to some more secure place. I noticed one house from which everything had been taken but the upright timbers and the roof. Even the chimney had been torn down for the bricks, and out of the hole in the roof through which it passed protruded a soldier's head. He had climbed up there like a squirrel, and was busily engaged in tearing off shingles. The "Hunter Chapel," that has figured so much in the war, is also a scene of desolation. As we approached Munson's Hill, a cornfield was pointed out to me which had been a favorite spot for picket skirmishing. How our engineers could have been so long deceived by an oak log and an old stove-pipe into the belief that this hill was strongly fortified, I cannot imagine. It is now in a condition to resist a heavy attack. The red clay of this region renders the erection of earthworks comparatively an easy matter.

The Garibaldi Guards are encamped in a field near by, and of all military encampments I have ever witnessed, it certainly is the most unique. I saw but very few tents, the men evidently having preferred to build huts for themselves. These were of every imaginable shape and proportions. Some were made of cornstalks, of a conical form, and looked like the huts of the Hottentots of South Africa. Others were composed of doors wrenched from houses, and boards taken from floors. Others still from roofs which had been carried off bodily, and cut into sections, and placed in an upright position, forming a snug pen, over which another piece was laid for roof. There had been no regularity in pitching the camp, and the huts stood around as if they had been shaken down from the clouds and dropped miscellaneously into the field.

I noticed among all the troops the same quiet order that I did among those of the right wing. I saw but one drunken soldier all day. A more civil, well-behaved set of men can nowhere be found. It spoke well for the officers.

As we rode up Upton Hill, on the top of which are WADSWORTH's quarters, I tried to recall the last time I had seen the new General, and I remembered it was in one of those very quiet sessions of the Regents of the University at Albany. I could not but contrast it with his encampment here, surrounded with all the "pomp and panoply of war." I was very sorry not to find the General at home. He had gone out in search of forage, in which I afterward learned he got sight of the enemy. I saw a familiar face, however, in one of his Staff, Capt. J. BRICE SMITH, who received us cordially. As from the top of the hill we looked southward, I expressed my surprise to find the country so unfavorable to connected operations of a large army. He said it was next to impossible to handle one in such ground so as to present its whole strength to the enemy. I also met here Capt. SANDERSON, the Commissary, so well known in New-York. He was heating up an oven for baking. It stood out of doors on the ground, and was certainly a very simple and ingenious contrivance. I regret I did not ask him if it was his own invention. It was formed of cast-iron plates in the form of an arch, set upon the ground and covered with turf; an iron door closed the entrance. A rousing fire being kindled inside, the plates not only become heated, but the turf outside also, so that they retain their temperature a long time, without apparent change, and hence bake bread as good as the old-fashioned brick ovens. He said one would bake seventy-five loaves at a baking. I don't know, but I should think one of them could be put up easily in an hour. A single army-wagon could carry enough of these stoves to supply a large army with bread.

The house occupied by Gen. WADSWORTH, and another not far distant, are all written over with names and sentences and snatches of poetry. The rebels, when they occupied them, indulged in literary efforts of this kind, and our troops have tried to offset them with scrawls of a more patriotic character. Some showed a rollicking, reckless character, others, soldiers of a more thoughtful turn; while one was evidently written by a serious, earnest, prophetic Abolitionist. One was, "there's no use in talking, the Yankees can't fight, whar?" Another was the simple announcement, "Sept. 16th, heavy firing from the pickets all night; up till 3 o'clock in the morning." A third, "The South land will rue the day."

The rebels had pictured "Old Abe" dangling between heaven and earth. Our boys had avenged the insult by hanging JEFF. DAVIS a little one side.

We here ascertained that the review of PORTER's Division, which we hoped to see, had taken place in the morning.

The *National Intelligencer* has it that WADSWORTH's Brigade composed part of the troops reviewed. This will be news to him, for his brigade is not in PORTER's Division, and his staff did not even know where the review was to be held.

Returning towards the Potomac we overtook a young man who is said to be one of our spies, and had recently lost his horse, being compelled to leave him and take to the woods to escape five rebel cavalry who came tearing after him at such a rate that they would soon have had him under their horses' feet. We passed the grand cavalry encampment, the horses being stabled in a tenacre lot, which was thoroughly filled.

In meeting the army wagons I was struck with the superiority of the teams brought on by the Massachusetts regiments over those supplied by the Government. The former are fat, strong, handsome animals, the driver sitting in his seat with the four in hand, like an old-fashioned stage driver. The latter seem ill cared for, and are urged along by the driver, who sits on one of the wheelhorses. Massachusetts has a finished way of doing up things, from the arrangement of a farmhouse to the equipment of an army.

To-day there has been a review on the plain east of the Capital of eleven thousand troops. Most of the regiments showed very imperfect drill, but they were composed of a fine set of men. Better material for an army was never brought together. A European, however, would make a great mistake who should estimate the efficiency of our men on the field of battle by the unsteadiness of step and want of confidence they exhibit when parading to be criticised. An American's individuality and pride operate to his disadvantage in the latter case, but in battle the consciousness of awkward marching and wheeling does not trouble him.

The plain on which the review took place would make a superb *place d'armes*, and as we are becoming a great military nation, we shall need one.

Returning to the city, we passed the jail. The windows were up, and the prisoners looking out upon McCLELLAN and his body guard as they swept by. Among them I noticed a handsome young officer, who was standing a little back and one side, as if he did not wish to be seen. My attention was drawn to him particularly by the intense and earnest hate that gleamed from his black eye.

As the smoke clears away from the melancholy field of Leesburgh, we begin to see clearly where the blame lies, or rather who has been guilty of something bordering on infatuation.

We here are rejoicing in the fine weather and steady west wind. It seems as if Providence was smiling on the naval expedition, for it is having a smooth sea and a bright sky. If it fails, the elements, at all events, will not be to blame. Of course there are a thousand conjectures as to its destination, but I rather suspect its field of operations will be along Pamlico Sound. If so, and it should be successful, the line of communication between the rebel army and Cotton States will be cut. When this is done McCLELLAN will have to march fast to overtake the retreating army.

J. T. H.

The Dead of the Tammany Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A life is a life, regardless of who lives it. The same blood circulates through the veins of a private as through those of a Major-General, and though the performances of the one may not have been on a par with those of the other, the lower in rank is none the less entitled to the grateful remembrances of his countrymen.

The battle of Ball's Bluff was fought over a week since, and yet no report of the loss of the Tammany Regiment has found its way into the columns of any New-York paper, until this morning, through the enterprise of your correspondent. The general orders of Gen. McCLELLAN in encouraging the living, make no mention of the dead, nor call for one sigh of sympathy for the prisoners, doomed to drag out months or years of suffering under the surveillance of a bitter, relentless foe, whose policy it is to annoy the victims that have fallen into its hands. Our regiment has been officered in the line by men from the more peaceful walks of life, but whose performances have proved that in changing the desk for the sword they have not mistaken their calling. HENRY H. ALDEN, the commander of Company H, was among the first who volunteered, at the call of danger to the Capital, and with the Seventh Regiment, of this City, went on to Washington. From the ranks he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of his company, and a Sergeant's billet in that regiment is no small honor to the appointed. Immediately upon his return he volunteered again, with the late Colonel, WM. D. KENNEDY, (the first sacrifice that Tammany offered to the cause,) and was willing to go in any capacity in which he could make himself useful.

A second lieutenancy was readily accepted by him, from which he rapidly rose to the command. In everything proposed to him for the benefit of the regiment and the cause, he was readily acquiescent, and when, to harmonize conflicting interests, he was asked to take rank as tenth captain in line of promotion, in place of the fifth, which he had previously held, his ready assent was an example that secured more admiration than emulation on the part of his brother officers. He readily won the love of his company and associates, and though it was the misfortune of the writer to not always agree with him in minor matters, yet he now cheerfully owns himself ever in the wrong, and would contribute his mite to pile honors upon the memory of his martyred friend.

The command of this company devolves upon Lieut. FRED. SKEETS, (the son of a Scottish clergyman,) who for many years has been a resident of this city, and who sacrificed a lucrative business to take up arms in defence of his adopted country. His constant application to the business of a soldier, with his inborn coolness and courage, have well qualified him for the responsible position he has assumed, and we may confidently look for a worthy record to prove the wisdom of the voice that has placed Capt. SKEETS in the position of his lost commander. Capt. GARRITY was more fortunate in military experience than any other officer of the line, having served, with honor to himself, many years in the United States Army. He was always ready to afford instruction and counsel to his brothers-in-arms, and the writer is but one of many to acknowledge his kind assistance in those moments of perplexity that always arise among young and comparatively inexperienced officers, and to make this record to his worth, that in military matters he was *never* in the wrong. The country might have lost a greater man; it could not have lost a more warm-hearted patriot. Strict and rigid as a disciplinarian, he was yet tenderly solicitous after the welfare of his soldiers, and many a private, not alone in his own company, but throughout the regiment, will forget the soldier in the man, and drop tears to his memory.

Among the prisoners there is McPHERSON, who from the misadventure that deprived him of his Captain, took command of his company with an interest and ability that challenged the admiration of all; GIBERSON, who, laboring under the disadvantage of being transferred from one company to another, yet in all proved himself the accomplished soldier and gentleman; O'MEARA, who from the first conception of the regiment gave heart and soul to its perfection and completion, who knew no fear, as was abundantly proved at the first skirmish in which the command was engaged, and though disappointed in the position to which he deemed his services entitled him, yet cheerfully took place in the line, and faithfully, admirably discharged its duties. There are many others to whom a tribute is due, whose names I find in the long, sad list this morning before me, but neither your space nor my time will allow me to dwell upon their merits. May Tammany never do worse than it has already done. We forget politics when we have to record heroic deaths, or suffering, and trust, as we believe, that the surviving officers will show none the less an unblemished record of their doings upon the page of history, though we trust it may be more fortunate. NIHIL.

$100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia is ready this morning. Gen. Scott uses it. Price, $1; ten copies for $5. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—TRACY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, GEO. F. ELLIS to JULIA ANN, daughter of C. C. Tracy, all of this City.

DIED.

ELDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, of typhus fever, ALEXANDER BUCHANAN ELDER, Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., now stationed at Fortress Monroe, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, the members of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and military men generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 731 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAIL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, Capt. JOHN B. VAIL, aged 55 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, this morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 8th-av., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

WIGGINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, JOSEPH, eldest son of James and Margaret Wiggins, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M., at No. 61 North Moore-st. For those attending the funeral, cars will be provided at the dépôt, 26th-st. and 4th-av., going and returning.

STONE.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at sea, on board the steamship *Arago*, MARY FOULKE STONE, wife of Henry A. Stone, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

SHORTILL.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Mrs. M. O'Connor, MARY ANN SHORTILL, niece of Edward Shortill, deceased, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Prince-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock.

SKINNER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, Mrs. WARREN SKINNER, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. G. Parker, North-av.

CREEMER.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, PHŒBE, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Messervé, corner of Academy-av. and Bergen-st., South Bergen, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, by the 10 o'clock train from Jersey City.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elizabeth papers please copy.

BOUGHTON.—In Schoharie, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at his residence, of paralysis, CHARLES W. BOUGHTON, formerly of New-York City, aged 51 years, 1 month and 8 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569.—OCT. 31, 1861.
46, 74, 22, 68, 40, 35, 4, 13, 5, 24, 64, 7, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 570.—OCT. 31, 1861.
64, 65, 5, 9, 54, 27, 28, 66, 57, 24, 18, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*,
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

POLITICAL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL NOMINATION.
For Senator—Sixth District,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
OTIS D. SWAN, Chairman.
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Secretary.

COOPER UNION NOMINATION.
(Syracuse Delegates.)
Sixth Senatorial District.
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
WILLIAM E. FROST, Chairman.
JOHN HOOPE, Secretary.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION.
For Senator—Sixth District.
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPULICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN candidate for State Senator, Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards—
WASHINGTON SMITH.

A CARD.—FOR CORONER—DR. LUCIEN B. WRIGHT.

POLITICAL.

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER,
Long Term.
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court.....L. B. WOODRUFF.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court.....HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney.....A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff.....JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk.....JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor.....ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners.....LOUIS NAUMANN. J. W. RANNEY. EDWARD COLLIN. JOHN WILDEY.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Electors of the Sixth Senatorial District, without distinction of party, in favor of supporting the constitutional authorities of the country in the energetic and effective prosecution of the present war for the preservation and maintenance of the National Union, and who demand integrity, capacity, and patriotism as qualifications of their representative in the State Senate, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of WASHINGTON SMITH, for State Senator, from the District

Isaac L. Platt, D. Hennessy, A. Hawley Heath, A. Walcott, James Renwick, A. R. Thorp, James B. Minger, Joseph Tucker, B. C. Wandell, Wm. Brisley, James W. Farr, James Condie, Geo. B. Ryerson, Wm. C. Bross, John Hinton, Morris Roberts, Jr., Wm. Southerland, Jr., B. A. Williams, J. L. Davis, Jonah Willett, Alexander Learing, George Starr, W. Denham, Wm. W. Winants, Joseph MaDonald, Stephen Merritt, W. M. Shute, W. P. Lawrence, Jesse C. Selkery, H. W. Smith, J. Moulin, N. C. Betts, J. W. Conklin, Robert Currin, John Pierson, W. G. Lambert, Jared Gillson, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., John P. Hone, W. M. Vermilye, A. Vredenburgh, John H. James, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Conklin, A. F. Dow, H. H. Cargill, Thomas Ormiston, Abraham J. Post, Walter Calhoun, Edward Crommellin, James O'Reilly, David J. Hughes, James B. Thompson, Wm. H. Reed, Jno. Dickson, Jas. Hutchinson, O. R. Wells, Joseph Tucker, Charles G. Johnson, Henry B. Hall, H. Gorshell, Robt. Laulin, A. Seibel, Richard Arreson, Philip Richardson, Andrew M. Cornell, K. P. Knobb, J. Appell, T. Brennan, Jno. Downing, H. Habersang, Henry Ottin, W. J. Kittille, R. Van Voorhies, J. B. Allen, Humphrey Ayres, Jonah Miller, M. Moran, G. Reyson, Richard A. West, J. F. Porter, J. H. L. Cargill, Robt. Peterson, Hugh Turig, Wm. H. Gedney, Jno Keyser, J. Hillman, J. A. Green, G. W. Beddiges, Henry Hains, Stephen Fowler, J. H. Brown, Francis A. Fowler, Jas. Hart, J. G. Armstrong, Jno. D. Finkin, James B. Gamble, Edward Ronney, Wm. Bunce, Moses Reed, E. Warner, Bernard Fitzpatrick, A. M. Bullock, M. Morat, Wm. Hutchinson, Wm. Smith, Jr., E. J. Matlock, H. Clay Sweet, Thomas Drumond, W. Stansbury, Conklin L. Martin, Thomas Prentiss, John M. Howe, James B. Smith, J. Hyland, Lawrence Moore, Jr., A. Smith, W. T. McIntire, A. W. Ferguson, F. J. Post, Edwin Jones, Benj. Cranch, W. H. Ball, Henry A. Huriburt, Hon. F. A. Conkling, E. C. Benedict, W. N. Blackmur, Marshall B. Blake, Thomas C. Acton, J. Pangburn, Daniel Geary, John Ross, James W. Booth, Robert Edwards, Jr., Wm. Stevenson, P. A. Duryea, H. Duchardt, Geo. F. Randolph, L. A. Rosinmüller, C. Hitzelberger, Geo. W. Marah, Isaac A. Amerman, Carl Schreiber, John Fitzpatrick, J. Denham, John L. Vosburgh, Mathias Abbott, Wm. C. Covel, Wm. Shute, B. B. Deanville, James Casserley, Reuben Bowler, James B. Smith, John B. Tour, Mirand Canfield, Washington L. Hadley, D. S. Fountain, T. B. Decker, Jos. Perrine, Jno. Ross, Jessey Atlee, Caleb H. Frost, T. G. Girson, J. Taggart, Wm. Clark, Henry Van Tassel, Joseph Beggs, C. C. Crane, W. H. Wood, James Webb, Wm. Donaldson, E. Denison, Alonzo S. Bliss, Geo. W. Bush, Wm. H. Reed, F. Malone, Richard Griffith, J. Spaulding, Jno McIntire, M. H. Henry, Thos. Gow, Reed Ferris, Samuel C. Wait, P. D. Brower, W. Abbott, D. A. Seetwell, Chas. Nodine, Chas. S. Hallett, Wm. Simpson, T. McCallon, P. H. Williams, Geo. C. Hinton, Geo. W. Gates, Alex. Parsons, Jno. Chapman, H. J. Crawford, Wilson A. Bailey, Jas. S. Hyler, Thos. R. Smith, Jos. Egerley, J. J. Rabinue, Jno. R. Scott, W. C. Smith, Tobias Lawrence, Wm. Evans, Wm. Gibson, W. T. Eggerly, A. G. Campbell, Robt. R. Carpenter, Peter Webster,

With six hundred others.

Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, Chairman.
Hon. HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

TAMMANY HALL.
Democratic Republican Regular Nomination
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman County Convention.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman General Committee.
R. D. LIVINGSTON, J. J. GUMBLETON, } Secretaries County Convention.
A. B. ROLLINS, J. HARDY, } Secretaries General Committee.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

AT A MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB of the XIVth Ward, held at their rooms, No. 252 Mott-st., on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, 1861, the following candidates for City and County officers were put in nomination and unanimously indorsed:

For Sheriff, JAMES LYNCH. For County Clerk, HENRY W. GENET. For Supervisor, ELIJAH F. PURDY. For Judge of the Supreme Court, THOMAS W. CLERKE. For Judges of the Superior Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. For Judge of the Common Pleas, JOHN R. BRADY. For Judge of the Marine Court, ARBA K. MAYNARD. For District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL. For State Senator, CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF. For Member of Assembly, WILLIAM J. COEY. For Coroners, JOHN GALOIN, ANDREW JACKMAN, GEORGE W. MATSELL and J. H. JOHNSTON.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Per order,
THOMAS BARRY, President.
HORATIO F. AVERILL, Vice-President.
JOHN WALSH, CHRISTOPHER J. BELL, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been selected as a Finance Committee on behalf of the People's Union tickets:
Morris Ketchum, E. J. Brown, Waldo Hutchings, A. J. Williamson, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Wm. Allen Butler.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.
WM. C. CONNER, ROBT. BEATTEY, } Secretaries.
The Finance and Executive Committees meet daily, at 4 o'clock, at No. 618 Broadway.

SIXTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Kirchoff's, No. 124 7th-av. Citizens of the Ward friendly to the cause are invited to attend. By order of
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Pres't.
JOHN H. PULLIS, Vice-Pres't.
NELSON GRIGGS, STEPHEN T. TRIPP, } Secretaries.

A RATIFICATION MEETING WILL BE held by the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1861, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Busam's Fortuna Hall, No. 220 2d-st., to ratify the People's Union State, County and Legislative nominations. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Wannemacher's Band will be in attendance.

FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT—JOHN J. PHELPS.

NEW BOOKS.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

THE C

The Pacific Telegraph.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF ITS HISTORY.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 28.

The Pacific Telegraph has been in contemplation for ten or twelve years, at least, during which time Messrs. O'REILLY and others have presented to Congress several applications for Government aid. These several projects successively failed. Some two years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company, of this city, brought the subject before the representatives of all the Telegraph Companies in the United States, who expressed themselves favorably to the project, and agreed to coöperate with the Western Union in procuring the passage of a bill through Congress granting such Government aid as was deemed indispensable to success.

In pursuance of these initiatory proceedings, HIRAM SIBLEY, Esq., President of the Western Union Company, went to Washington early in the session of 1859-60, and presented the subject to Congress. He met with very little encouragement from the other Telegraph Companies; while from some he encountered a decided hostility. But late in the session a bill was passed much less favorable than was anticipated; but still the Western Union Company decided to *make an effort* to build the Pacific Line, if they had to do it alone.

The bill provides that the Government contract should be given to the parties who should propose, with adequate security, to build the line for the lowest sum within the limits of the bill. And, after long and inexcusable delays on the part of Secretary COBB, who exerted all his influence to thwart the enterprise, it was awarded to Mr. SIBLEY, the President and representative of the Western Union Company, in October last.

The Company, anticipating little or no assistance from other Companies or parties in the Atlantic States, dispatched one of their number—J. H. WADE, Esq.,—to California, to secure the coöperation of the Telegraph Companies on the Pacific side of the Mountains. He was eminently successful in his mission. The California Companies having consolidated their interests, covenanted to assume the construction of the line to Salt Lake with all dispatch, and if possible as soon as the eastern section should be completed to that point—an undertaking which they honorably performed, reaching Salt Lake but a few days later than the Western Union party.

"The Pacific Telegraph Company" was organized in this city in *May* last, (instead of *April* as stated in the *Tribune*,) under a charter passed by the Legislature of Nebraska, in which the following persons were named as Directors: *Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, J. H. Wade, Isaac R. Elwood*, Charles M. Stebbins, T. R. Walker, J. H. Berryhill, *Edward Creighton, Samuel L. Selden*, J. Adams, John H. Harmon, Benj. F. Ficklin, Albert W. Bee, Jas. S. Graham and *Joseph Medbery*. The persons whose names are set in italics are members of the Western Union Company; and with the exception of Mr. CREIGHTON, they are all Directors in that Company, as well as in the Pacific. The Board organized by electing J. H. WADE President; Hiram Sibley, Vice-President; I. R. Elwood, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Wade, Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, D. A. Watson and J. Medbery, an Executive Committee, who, under the Charter, could perform all the general functions of the full Board. D. A. WATSON, a Director of the Western Union, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. W. BEE, of San Francisco.

The Company being now fully organized and prepared for work, *on paper*, the very next thing "in order" was to inquire into the "ways and means!" And it may be stated in a few words that *not one dollar of the stock of the Company was taken by any party or parties outside of the Western Union Company.* The Western Union parties were determined, however, to push the enterprise forward, even though it was apparent they must do so unaided. They accordingly commissioned Mr. CREIGHTON to take charge of the construction and to push it rapidly forward.

Mr. CREIGHTON proceeded at once to organize his trains, and to make all necessary arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the great work committed to his charge. He was obliged to transport all the wire, insulators, tools, camp equipage, provisions, &c., &c., required for *the whole line, by wagons* from this end of the route. For this purpose he purchased five hundred oxen and mules, and a corresponding number of wagons. And he hired some four hundred men, whose duty it was to cut the poles, set the poles, put on the insulators, and string the wire—in short *to finish the line* as fast as the immense train moved on toward the Western terminus. These men were well armed with rifles and navy revolvers; and in case of attack by any party, they would doubtless have given as good an account of themselves in battle as they have in the more truly "glorious" work which they have so successfully accomplished.

We would remark that the only aid which the Government is to furnish consists in a yearly allowance *after the completion of the line*. And the Company is to compensate the Government, partially or fully, as the case may be, by transmitting dispatches to the amount of the yearly allowance without charge. Thus it will be seen that this great work has been achieved by a comparatively few private individuals, most of whom are our own citizens; and who may be permitted to indulge a little honest pride as they felicitate themselves on the prompt completion of their great enterprise.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremem	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED OF OWEN SLAVIN, who came over from Limerick in 1848, and has one eye. Any information will be received by his disconsolate sister, HELENA SLAVIN, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APPLE-JACK.—THERE IS A LETTER TO you from Mary at No. 45. You will find in it my address. Call as soon as you can after 6. POSTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT DESIRAble basement and four-story house, No. 84 39th-st., near Lexington-av., containing 15 rooms; finished complete with all the improvements; or will be exchanged for lots in the XIXth or XIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 302 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKlyn, to be occupied only in the evening, from 5 until 9 P. M., by a young gentleman, to give lessons in music, not at all noisy; must be on one of the principal streets, near Fulton Ferry. Address, stating terms, G. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MASKED BALLS.
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR
DECEMBER.
OUT TO-DAY—PRICE 10 CENTS.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietor of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR 3 or 4 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms on the second floor, and good board, on reasonable terms, at No. 32 Willowby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall and convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 189 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A small one, can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for families. Also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bed-room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENTIRE second floor, genteelly furnished, can be obtained of a private family, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, in the modern built house, No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts. House containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALE PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—TO PARENTS.—WANTED, for a youth 16 years old, engaged in business down town, a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family in New-York, where he could have the advantages of social society, and where his moral conduct would be cared for and directed. Apply by note, addressed W., Box No 2,491 Post-office, giving terms, situation, and qualifications.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG AND NEWLYmarried couple would like a home for the Winter in a small private family. Any persons, having a snug little room, with conveniences for a fire, and willing to take a quiet couple to board, on very moderate terms, will please address QUIET HOME, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROCURE for himself and mother furnished apartments, with board, in a strictly private and respectable family; location between Bleecker and 14th-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, M. M., office of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE NICELY FURnished rooms, and board, on the west side of the City, namely, two bedrooms and a sitting-room, for a family of three persons. A private table will be required, and the total expense, including gas and fire, must not exceed $33 per week. Address C. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, parlors and bedrooms, newly and handsomely furnished. House has all modern improvements and side windows with a fine view. A first-class private table will be furnished. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE JUST returned from Europe, wish well furnished rooms and board (private table preferred.) A fair price will be paid, and none but really respectable parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Box No. 863 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on second floor, also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen, at No. 46 East 24th-st. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A HOUSE up-town, with all modern improvements, wish to let a large room on second floor, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at $11 per week, fire and gas included. Address N. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of and convenient to Broadway. A handsome parlor and extension-room on the first floor; also one or two single rooms. Partial board, if required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms, with private table only, will be let to a desirable family requiring first-class accommodations. Also, a small parlor and bedroom, suitable for a bachelor.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in a desirable location, will let a parlor and bedroom with board, to a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS wishing board for the Winter, in a first-class house, with a superior table. A boarder of six years would recommend such to call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, ON THE second floor, with bedroom and pantry adjoining, furnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room and two bedrooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 65 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement, for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching desires a situation in a school or family as teacher of higher English and advanced rudiments of music and French. Address HOME, Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach Latin, English, and rudimentary French. Address H. B. S., Station D.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagement in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ENgaged in one of the best schools in the City, can give an hour or two to private instruction in English, French and classics, or would coach a lad for college. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS MATRON OR TEACHER.—A LADY OF practical experience and genteel address is desirous of obtaining a situation as matron or teacher in an institution or seminary, or as housekeeper in a private family. She is industrious in habits and strictly conscientious. Unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., B rooklyn, or address T. R., at that same number, for one week.

AS VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. An English lady, of many years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a gentleman's family to instruct in English, Music, (both vocal and instrumental,) French, (acquired in Paris,) and Flower Painting. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address B. E. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady who has had good advantages and experience; she is abundantly qualified to teach children of 14 years of age and under, the usual English branches, with music and the French language. Address J. S. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
RICH PARISIAN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.
GREAT SACRIFICE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
MUST BE SOLD, AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.
LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.
BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.
Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6TH-AV. AND 28th-st., are selling
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and RUCHES,
In every novelty of the season.

A BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADway, corner White-st.—An importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 60 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape. (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES of all sizes. Also, Ladies' and Gents' underwear.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av. and 28th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Mr. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months, 78 lessons each, in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book-keeping lessons qualified, for $10; and his admirable plan of allowing each pupil separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend. at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. S. W. King, Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Instruction thorough; number limited. For circulars and further particulars, inquire of A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl-st.; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, office of the New-York *Observer*; or address the Principals. I. & J. BIRD.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—REV. MR. WILEY, Chaplain, will, by request, preach a sermon before the members of the Regiment on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

COAL.

COAL.—ENGLISH CANNEL, AND LIVERPOOL Orrel, of importations made for domestic use; also, Cumberland, pure Red Ash. (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, at lowest market prices, from boats or from yard. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from ten to fifty horse power; also, Worthington steam pumps. Inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid or as laundress, by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful; has good references from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 565 6th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or to take care of children; she has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the coun-try. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and to do fine washing or laundry-work, and the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; or would do the housework of a small family; good reference given. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands her business well; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 142 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and and seamstres, or will do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has lived in the best of families, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen or two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; has six year's reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light work; is a good sewer, a home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 244 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., for three days, fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Best of City reference. Apply at 191 16th-st., first-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person, who has lived in first-class families in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation; French and English cookery in all its branches; is a good confectioner, &c. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for two days, at No. 925 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, mustis, soups, pastry, cake, bread; to be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRSTclass cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, meats, light pastry, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; good City reference. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as a first-class cook in a private family; the very best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook: one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 102 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 2 days at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing: best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she was four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, with best of reference; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as an experienced cook, and can make good bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 42 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family; is a good washer and ironer; she is trustworthy of all things under her care; a permanent place preferred. Call at No. 46 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESpectable woman, a situation as good cook; has no objection to a little washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen for two days at the bakery No. 87 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES a situation as above; is a good cook of meats and game of all kinds, baker of bread, pies, pastry, &c.; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind and obliging. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, COMPETENT young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT a girl, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes excellent bread; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUTTION BY a respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 174 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 77 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed two young girls for a small family, one to

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s. 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company who have assented to the agreement for reorganization and surrendered their Bonds in accordance therewith, can receive six months' interest upon presentation of their certificates at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Wall-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON, Oct. 27, 1861.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 56 William-st., at the rate of $38 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861.

INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, maturing to-morrow, the 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bondholders of said Company are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at the office of Holbrook & Nelson, No. 70 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock.

SAM'L M. RAISBECK, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Extension Bonds of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds and overdue Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-law6mF

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—THE COMMITtee on Fire Department, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business with the Committee will be heard at that time.

JOHN BRICE,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Fire Department.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M.

By order, HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to sign a memorial and make preparation to celebrate Evacuation Day. By order, ABM. DALLY, Col.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Use the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

A. P. GARDINER, Mortgagee.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS AND UNDERHILL,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to this SALE,

Comprising full lines of
Furnishing Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery
Shirts and Drawers,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, &c.,
in great variety,
Also, Shawls, Merinos, Delaines, Gloves,
Gauntlets, Linens, and Domestics.

Catalogues ready early.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood suite in green plush, oak extension dining-table, carved rosewood armoir-à-glace, rosewood bedstead, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany couch, mahogany card-tables, rosewood marble-top centre table, etagers, carved black walnut bookcases, cane-seat chairs, rockers, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, by Boardman & Gray, dolce compana attachment, cost $600. Also, one superior 7-octave rosewood piano, made by G. & H. Barmore. Also, a fine collection of miscellaneous and standard books, being the balance of a private library. Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, fine oil-paintings, engravings, drawings, &c., embracing a large collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, a portion of which is the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Among them will be found the works of G. H. Hall, W. M. Brown, Walcot, Stanfield, Hope, Mills, Wagner, Teniers and others. Also, a fine line of engravings, richly framed, with a large number of other modern and old oil-paintings. To be sold without reserve, to close accounts and invoices. They are now ready for examination as above.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany; lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; also, for account of whom it may concern, 250 gray and blue army blankets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Two Valuable Oil Paintings, to be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances and charges, viz:

"Death of De Kalb at the Battle of Camden," by D. M. Carter; size 42x66—richly framed.

Also, the "Legend of St. Michael," by D. M. Carter; size 35x60—richly framed.

The above two fine paintings are of large cabinet size, and are considered by connoisseurs to be two of the above artist's best works. They will be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances and charges.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the stable of A. Belmont, Esq., 18th-st., rear of his residence, corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st.,

Valuable horses, the owner having no present use for them.

Two fine carriage horses, long tail, blood bay, 16½ hands high, seven and eight years old.

Two very fine phaeton horses, 15 hands high.

One thorough-bred saddle mare, well broken, very stylish, suitable for lady or gentleman, and would make a good military horse for light weight. To be sold without out reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of parlor, dining and bed-room furniture in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; a large lot of Brussels and ingrain carpets, floor-cloths, sofa beds, lounges, card tables, hat-stands, gas chandeliers, enameled chamber suites, China, glass-ware, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood piano-forte made by Chickering. Also, one mahogany piano-forte Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sheriff's sale of valuable oil-paintings and gilt frames, by order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff,
B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

ISAAC D. AARON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PAINTINGS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by ISAAC D. AARON, No. 63 Nassau-st., a bankrupt stock of fine oil-paintings, historical, Scriptural, landscape and marine. Sold without reserve for cash. By order of Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 1, at 1 o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., a large number of wagons, rockaways, coupés, phaetons, carriages, top and no top buggies, depot wagons, trotting do., Central Park phaeton, etc.; also, a large number of blankets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupée inclosed carriage for four or six seats, shifting front, in perfect condition: has only been run five months; made to order.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS are alone authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN, WM. S. B. GOODWIN, W. H. CURTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—R. O. CROMMELIN and W. H. CURTIS have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a stock brokerage, note and loan business, under the firm and style of CROMMELIN & CURTIS, No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1861. R. O. CROMMELIN, W. H. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of JOSEPH BRANDON & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JOSEPH BRANDON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861. EDWARD BRANDON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES.—FIVE OR SIX HORSES CAN BE taken care of for the Winter in the best manner, on Long Island, a convenient distance from the City, at a reasonable rate. Apply to THORBURN'S, 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE COUPE, IN first-rate order, made by John R. Lawrence & Co., and can be seen at No. 61 Crosby-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING.
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition, 300 pages, of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shewn by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Avoid those who are interested in being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms or office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1858, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,557 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,928, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Arrival of the National Army at Springfield.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens.

Price Reported to be in the Vicinity of Carthage

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Gen. FREMONT and Staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton Cadets, Col. CARR's Cavalry, Maj. HUNTER'S Sharpshooters, and Gen. SIEGEL'S command at different periods during the same day, finding no professed rebels in the place. Our troops were received with delight, the Stars and Stripes being displayed at numerous houses, and men, women and children waving handkerchiefs from almost every doorway.

Maj. WRIGHT, of the Prairie Scouts, whose command started with Maj. ZAGONYI for Springfield, had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight was taken several miles out of town by a guard of 20 rebels, but was rescued by a party of Green County Home Guards, and is now here.

The loss of Gen. FREMONT'S body guard, in their desperate charge of Friday last, was 15 killed, 23 wounded, and 26 missing. Three of the wounded have since died. Doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves.

The rebel loss is stated at from 50 to 60 killed, and 40 to 50 wounded.

The rebels were commanded by Cols. JOHNSON, FRAZIER, PRICE and TURNER, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

Gen. FREMONT will probably remain here until the other divisions of the army arrive.

Gen. PRICE is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The compromise entered into between Gen. HENDERSON and the rebels of Calloway County did not include the band of robbers that plundered JAMES S. HALLINS' premises a few days since. That band will be summarily dealt with.

Other measures besides the compromise have been taken by Gen. PRENTISS to preserve quiet in the turbulent counties.

A detachment of Col. BOOMER'S Regiment under Capt. KOOPS, day before yesterday, broke up a small camp of rebels Coats' Prairies, capturing a lot of arms and their camp equippage.

Intelligence has reached here that Gen. SIEGEL has attacked and defeated PRICE'S rear guard at Bolivar, and took Gen. RAINS a prisoner. If a fight has taken place at or near Bolivar, it must have been with some of the force belonging to Gen. ASBOTH'S division

Gen. PRENTISS has gone out from here on another secret expedition.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.

DELAY IN REACHING WARSAW—OFFICIAL BRUTALITY IN THE ARMY—HOW THE REPORTERS ARE PROVIDED FOR—THE TRIP FROM SYRACUSE—SHYNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARSAW, MO., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

In both of my last letters, dated at Syracuse, I stated that we should leave the next morning for Warsaw—in fact, it was the supposition, during the week of my stay at that place, that the very latest hour of our departure was that which would usher in the dawn of the next morning. Each morning I crawled out of bed as Day began its earliest struggles with Night for the possession of Earth, packed up my meagre baggage ready for the proposed start; and then, after shivering an hour or so in the frosty air would learn that the time of departure was postponed till daylight the next morning.

This delay on the part of Gen. MCKINSTRY was, so far as he is concerned, unavoidable. Only a small number of the regiments under his command were provided with transportation—wagons had been sent on from St. Louis, but had stopped by the way. At length, after a deal of telegraphing and sending of messengers, it was found that the wagons had stopped at Tipton, five miles below, from which point they were soon after brought up to Syracuse, put together and placed in rows beside the track. "Hurrah! now we're off *sure* to-morrow!" said everybody as they got up in the morning and saw the double ranks of wagons—everybody rejoiced, and at reveille the next morning everything was once more packed up, as supposed, for the last time. Strolling down a little after, I saw the wagons still there in grim immovability—no signs of departure and a look of "next morning" disgust upon every countenance. What's the matter? Ah, nothing; only no harness!

So it proved—the wagons had come but no harness. Two more days of telegraphing and racing of messengers, and no news of the harness—this brought it to Sunday morning, and as our departure was again postponed till the next morning, I determined to leave for this point without waiting longer for the ever distant, ever receding "next morning."

Before taking, as I fervently hope, an everlasting farewell of Syracuse—its sonorous voices of the night breaking from the discordant throats of a thousand half-starved mules, of its millions of voracious fleas and its ten thousand other discomforts, I wish to say a word in regard to official brutality. This is a wide-spread evil, and may generally be found, where the accidents of birth or station have made some men leaders and others followers—but I think in a case which I witnessed at Syracuse, it reached a magnitude scarcely ever equaled. There is an officer there of bull-dog development as to face, which is not differed from materially in the characteristics which make up his soul. Two cases from a hundred similar ones will show his character. He was standing on the platform one day when the train came in from St. Louis, and among its passengers were two rather weakly-looking soldiers. They caught sight of Brute, and with countenances beaming with pleasure, went up to him, saluted, and said with honest exultation—"Ah, how do ye do, Sir! We're back again, yer honor—they wanted us to stay in St. Louis, thinkin' we wor too sick to come, but faith, we couldn't desert the ould regiment an', so we kim on!"

Brute listened to this profession of attachment with a contemptuous air, and when they had finished speaking, remarked, "What in h—l you doing here? Clear out to your regiment, G—d d—n you, and report yourselves!"

At another time a soldier sat upon the platform, groaning with the agony of cramps. Nobody for a long time paid any attention to him, but, finally, some one, more benevolent than the rest, inquired into his case, and then mentioned the matter to Brute, suggesting that something be done. "Sick, is he?" said Brute, "I'll cure him! Here, you, God d—n you, get out of this, will you?" and, so saying, he gave the poor prostrate devil a kick with his heavy boots in the side, which would have broken the ribs of an ox. With a cry of pain, the miserable wretch feebly picked himself up, and went groaning to some other locality.

Sunday morning the reporters of the New-York TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald*, and Missouri *Republican*, held a meeting, and finally determined to cross over to Warsaw. Gen. MCKINSTRY, learning of this intention, kindly offered an escort, and soon after the four reporters, accompanied by a sergeant and four dragoons, were *en route* for Warsaw. A mile or so from town my saddle broke down, and ere it could be repaired, the others were miles away. BROWN, of the *Republican*, joined his fortunes to mine, and although unable to overtake the escort, we determined to "take the chances" of shot-guns and Secessionists, and to push on. Sunday night we staid at Cole Camp, rendered famous or infamous, as being the point at which a company of Home Guards were massacred last Summer by triple their number of Secessionists. We were undisturbed, and the next morning pushed on and reached Warsaw about noon, with no adventure of importance. There was considerable shooting before and behind us, but none inimical so far as we were concerned. Col. RICHARDSON, who came through the same day by the same route, was captured, his dispatches taken from him, and himself, after a while, liberated without being hurt.

I had little fear of capture in my own case. I rode a native Missouri horse, and flatter myself that in general appearance, I resembled almost any of the fellows who, shot-gun in hand, lurk within the woods, waiting for a safe shot at some passing National. As to my companion, who is a sort of mixture of innocence, Swedenborg and transcendentalism, and, withal, a gentleman of great talent, I was satisfied, in case of capture, that I could easily make them believe that he was a mild sort of lunatic, whom I was taking to his frends. This opinion I knew would be strengthened, by an impression started at the breakfast table at the "hotel," at Cole Camp, at which time my companion commenced a philosophical discussion upon the reasons which led Estella to prefer the brutal Bently Drummle to the more intellectual Pip—a disquisition which was listened to by a large number of natives—at first with opened-eyed wonder, and finally with ominous shaking of heads and significant tapping of foreheads, as they watched the rapted unconscious philosopher. Indeed, to the impression there generated, I ascribe largely our subsequent freedom from molestation.

The distance from Syracuse to this point is 45 miles—the first 20 miles are mostly prairie, and has an excellent road—the balance is over hills and valleys, and is altogether one of the most execrable routes in existence. In passing over the last twelve miles we passed the rear of Gen. ASBOTH'S baggage train, which was distributed in the various mud holes, and seemed likely to remain permanent fixtures, at least until removed by something more potent than mule power. When the final "next moving" comes, upon which Gen. MCKINSTRY will leave for this place, he can reasonably calculate upon not less than a week's work in getting to this point, as his train of artillery is by far the heaviest of any in the divisions.

Warsaw, a place of nearly one thousand inhabitants, is the county-seat of Benton County, is situated on the left bank of the Osage River, at a point a short distance below the mouth of Grand River. Being about equally remote from all railroad and steamboat influences, it is not a highly civilized place, and hence, as a matter of course, is given up to secession. A worse point than this cannot be found in the whole State. Sodom had one righteous man; Warsaw has not even that number, speaking in a political sense. Remote from all reliable information, it has been believed by all here, that the war was simply a raid of Abolitionists upon the South, with a view to steal and liberate negroes—the National troops were a horde of monsters marching through the country burning houses, stealing niggers, ravishing women, and murdering innocent citizens. Believing this most religiously, it is not to be wondered that the National troops were given a wide berth—in fact, everybody ran away from the place except the women. They, courageous creatures, although knowing well the terrible fate which awaited them, refused to leave—they remained, are here now, and to their surprise, (I won't say chagrin,) find their anticipations false, themselves not only unharmed but treated with the utmost courtesy.

Upon arriving here, Gen. FREMONT immediately took possession of the entire place, and quartered his officers upon the inhabitants—that is, so far as rooms and lodgings are concerned. Any officer wishing a better place of residence than that afforded by canvas, had only to select a house, enter, and inform the inmates that during the stay of the troops he would occupy so much of the house. This at first produced a good deal of angry remonstrance from the Warsaw ladies, but they finally submitted, and now the half or more of every house in town is occupied by one or more of the National officers. Gen. FREMONT occupies the finest house in the place. The next best contains the reporters' corps, who have condescended to use one of the parlors owned by a widow lady named FIELDS. This lady, who is blessed with three comely daughters, at first was indignant at the invasion of her house—then submitted with an acid grace—then grew more gracious as she became used to the infliction, and now is quite as much at home with her strange guests as if she had known them a century. The daughters, at first, were magnificently remote; finally they ventured covert peeps from around distant corners and the intricacies of lofty staircases, but skurried away, like sheep disturbed by a big dog, at the slightest symptom of danger. At length, finding themselves unhurt by this species of indulgence, they became emboldened, ventured down a step, getting into the hall, and standing with backs discreetly turned when a reporter passed in or out; and bolder and bolder they grew, until at length, one more daring than the rest ventured out upon the balcony, and tremblingly, and with averted face, stood there, while several of us made our entrance and exit. The rest soon joined this adventurous heroine, and to make a long story short, they went from "bad to worse" till last night, when the last I saw of them, they were playing whist with some scribes in the other parlor, and chatting as lively and unconcernedly as though they had been all married for the last three months.

Very much in the same way have the antipathies of other citizens been toned down, and there is now a very fair understanding between the troops and their fair entertainers.

Warsaw is a straggling town, built upon a high bank, which is cut up by numberless ravines, adown and up which the houses go wandering as if striving to avoid each others company and in the effort had got stuck at various unlikely spots on their journey. There are two tumble-down "hotels," a very handsome brick building known as the Mechanics' Bank, a couple of stray churches with the least appreciable effort in the world at steeples, and perhaps a half-dozen houses of moderate pretentions to respectability. There are a few stores, but in all cases they have been taken possession of by the Government and their contents confiscated.

The Osage at this point, from bank to bank, is perhaps 200 yards wide; but now, owing to low water, there is a wide bar in the middle, leaving only a narrow stream of some 25 yards in width on either side. These two streams are the ones which are now being bridged by Gen. FREMONT for the passage of his army. Piers have been built and erected, stringers stretched across these, and upon them is placed a covering of hewn logs, to obtain which Gen. FREMONT has torn down several log houses. The work is a very substantial one, and will be finished to-day or to-morrow at furthest.

Gen. SEIGEL, upon arriving here last week, crossed his forces over in the ferryboat, and moved some ten or twelve miles south, where he is at present camped. Gen. FREMONT and Gen. ASBOTH are here with their respective forces. Gens. MCKINSTRY, HUNTER and POPE will be here this week; Gen. LANE is at Osceola, a short distance above here and the river; Gen. STURGIS is near the same place, and both will be here to-morrow. Thus it will be seen that the entire National army is close upon the point of uniting, and soon after will move down towards Arkansas in a force that will bother PRICE materially to impede.

The Confederate forces, at last accounts, were at Stockton, in Cedar County, where it was said they were fortifying themselves. This I do not believe, as Stockton, although a splendid place for defence, is the poorest in the world to get anything to eat.

Stockton is a small place of no importance whatever, with a population of not more than five hundred, and is situated in a small rift, among heavy hills and surrounded on all sides by dense timber. About my only recollections of the place of any moment are, that last Summer Gen. LYON and his forces passed through the town on a ghostly twilight, and the black weird shadows of the neighboring hills had settled upon the place, giving it, in connection with its tumbling houses and secluded location, a look more like that of a habitation for vampyres, owls and hyenas, than for civilized men. As we passed through a barefooted hag, with her tow locks streaming over her face and shoulders, cursed us in the vilest of language, and wished graves deep and wide for all who were passing before her; whether her curse was fulfilled in part or whole is a matter now of history.

It is more probable that PRICE is pushing for Fort Smith, or some intermediate point—Springfield or Carthage. He has met with tolerable success before at these places, why not again? It is barely possible that knowing that he has not now five to one, as he had in the cases of SIEGEL, LYON and MULLIGAN, he may hesitate as to the propriety of giving battle, and thus continue a retreat. However, we shall never be far behind him, even if he retreat to the Gulf—at least, such is supposed to be the intention of Gen. FREMONT.

There was little or no money found in the bank, but I have since learned that some $28,000 in gold was found a night or two since buried in a hut on the outskirts of the town. The information as to its concealment was given by some negroes, and soon after it was exhumed, but what disposition was made of it I have not ascertained.

Searches are a regular part of the night duty at this place. About two-thirds of the people of Warsaw are in the Southern army, who, before going, either concealed their effects on their own premises or carried them into the country and *cached* them there. Night before last a house just out of the town was visited with the view of finding a large quantity of salt and whisky supposed to be concealed there. The only parties at home were a couple of negroes, who at first strenuously denied, by every asseveration known in the nigger vocabulary, that there was no such thing concealed on the place. A pistol or two was presented at the heads of the colored gentlemen—a few bayonets turned towards their breasts—and, fearing their last moments had come, they owned up, took the party into the corn, where they found the articles sought for.

Last night another party went out, and some five miles out searched a house in which they found concealed a large quantity of dry goods and clothing belonging to a noted Secessionist of the place. They were, of course, taken possession of, and, save such articles as stuck to the fingers of those through whose hands they passed, the goods were turned over to the Government.

We shall probably be here some three or four days yet. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

STATEMENT OF A PERSON FROM RICHMOND.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Amongst the passengers who reached here in the *Louisiana* from Old Point Comfort was a gentleman named BROMWELL, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn, who, during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the the present month. Mr. BROMWELL left that city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James River and land route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army he came down the river in a small steam tug, and landed at a place called Brooktown, about 12 miles from Newport's News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Federal forces, being in undress uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

BALTIMOREANS IN RICHMOND.

Mr. BROMWELL was frequently importuned whilst in Richmond by persons from Baltimore to carry letters to their friends, but he declined, as the practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the Provost-Marshal assuring him that if he did so he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

SEWELL'S POINT—FORTIFICATIONS.

In the headquarters of the Engineers Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and sketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mounted, and means of defence. Amongst them was a large sketch of Fortress Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. HUGER, and another of the works recently erected at Sewell's Point. The number of guns, all *en barbette*, is twenty-six, of which about five are rifled cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederates, who came down the river in the tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the movements of the Federal troops in the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fortress Monroe, and not a single move of importance took place there without their knowledge. A fine telescope and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Gosport Navy-yard, but taken possession of in the latter part of April, were placed in the observatory at Sewell's Point, and constant observations made. Even the sentries upon the ramparts of Fortress Monroe could be distinctly discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main-street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner-hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond was described as equaling even New-York City in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels, with a single exception (the "Continental.") were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the Surgeon-General announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at $7 per barrel (wholesale;) mess beef, $16 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes 40 cents per peck; print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cents per pound, retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively, but prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 33 cents per pound, and hides 26 cents. Brogans, for army use, rated from $1 30 to $1 60 per pair, by the case, whilst the better kinds of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares, that as far as the equipments of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. BROMWELL had an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD at his headquarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During the day the General reviewed an infantry division of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and Staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavilion. The bill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes, but there was not a drop of liquor upon the tables. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to pass through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas. The General stated that as far as he was concerned he preferred acting entirely in the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the Federal army whenever it made an advance of any importance. He spoke of Col. TOTTEN and Maj. BREWERTON in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some merriment that the War Department at Washington owed him one month's pay. He denied, with considerable warmth, that aliens, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and referred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty it was attributable to the orders of Gen. WOOL, who had refused to receive flags of truce.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 29—2 P. M.

On Sunday last, the pickets of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, which regiment was stationed on Muddy Branch, discovered a scow floating down the Potomac, near the Virginia shore. Private JAMES MCGEE, with others, procured a skiff, crossed the river, and intercepted the scow on its downward passage.

It was found nearly full of water, but contained 31 guns with fixed bayonets, 12 haversacks and 3 knapsacks. From certain indications, it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting Gen BAKER'S command from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, and which went down loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle of Ball's Bluff.

The guns were the same as used by the California Regiment. The inference is that the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers, becoming lightened by internal decay, rose to the surface, and the boat thus relieved from its weight, floated down with the current. A close watch is now kept upon the river, to intercept any bodies which may be carried down by the current.

By the selection of Lieut.-Col. KINGSBURY, of the Fifth Connecticut, to the Colonelcy of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, Maj. CHAPMAN has been promoted by the Governor to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth; and Capt. HENRY B. STONE, of Company A, has been tendered the commission of Major of the same regiment.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

We hear a good deal of the sayings and doings of the rebel Commissioners in Cuba, (from Columbia,) which has not appeared in print:

When the *Theodora* arrived at Cardenas to put them ashore, they were met at the wharf by a large number of "Secesh," of both sexes, who demonstrated their delight at the arrival of the "distinguished strangers" in every way possible, and in some ways which excited the disgust of the parties. The reason they did not proceed to Havana direct was a report that the *Niagara* was cruising off that harbor, and would be likely to interfere with their excursion.

SLIDELL wore the uniform of a rebel General; MASON was in plain clothes. Both were very pompous, and talked loudly and largely of the mighty things that would be done in Europe when they could reach there.

When they arrived at Havana, the feeling against them on the part of the loyal Americans was very strong—a feeling which was aggravated by the formal presentation of a flag to the officers of the *Theodora*, when, a day or two later, that ill-favored craft made her appearance in Havana harbor. The Commissioners were made much of by the British Consul, but the Captain-General of Cuba, my informant says, was all the while very shy of them, and acted as though he wished them to "vamose the ranche" as rapidly as possible.

In the judgment of many intelligent Americans at Havana, the rebel steamer and her "Commissioners" might have been easily captured, if our fleet in those waters had but exercised ordinary vigilance. The same has been said with reference to the privateer *Sumter*. If the *Theodora* is not nabbed, on her return to Charleston, the blockade, they say, might as well be abandoned.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Meetings, Nominations, &c.

Never before, perhaps, has the German element of our New-York population been so thoroughly aroused and in such complete political activity as at the present time. In the very height of the Native American excitement, when thousands of foreign-born citizens seriously believed that they were to be driven from the country, as well as excluded from franchise and office, no such general movement was visible on the surface, at least, as can now be observed among the German voters. The old distinction of Graybeards and Greenhorns, into which the earlier and later immigrations seemed to be divided, during the interval from 1850 to 1860, has, to all appearances, been laid aside or worn out; and although the division between Republicans and Democrats still subsists, both these parties try which shall shout the watchwords of the Union most loudly.

The Germans, while enlisting in imposing masses to maintain the Union all over the country, wherever their services are required, seem equally determined to make their voice heard in the political contests of the North, at a moment when the very form of our Government seems to be menaced with destruction

THE GERMAN LEAGUE.

The German Union League, which was originally, combined by a few patriotic individuals of all parties, for the purpose of uniting the German vote in the support of good, efficient and reliable men for State and County offices, particularly the latter, upon a settled Union platform, has gradually grown to be a body of weight and influence. It now contains full delegations from nearly every ward in the City, and likewise sways the power of affiliated or branch clubs in all those wards. A Conference Committee from this organization has repeatedly met similar Committees of the Fifth-avenue, Tax-payers, St. Nicholas and People's organizations, and has at length united with the representatives of the above in a public address, announcing and recommending the following ticket:

For Sheriff—FREDERICK L. VULTE.
For County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
For District Attorney—ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
For Supreme Court Judge—THOMAS W. CLERKE.
For Superior Court Judges—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Common Pleas Judge—JOHN R. BRADY.
For Marine Court Judge—HIRAM KETCHUM.
For Supervisor—ORISON BLUNT.
For Coroners—Dr. LOUIS NAUMANN, GEORGE W. MATSELL, Dr. WILHELM SCHIRMER, Dr. J. W. RANNEY.
For Senators Fourth District—FRANCIS R. TILLOU.
Fifth District—J. WINTHROP CHANLER.
Sixth District—BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Seventh District—JOHN J. PHELPS.

GERMAN DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The German Conventions have also had meetings publicly appointed for the various Assembly Districts, but the result of their choice has not yet been announced. It will probably form the subject of a report at the general meeting of the League to be held this evening, in Pythagoras Hall.

At the last meeting of the League, strenuous efforts were made to nominate JAMES M. SMITH, Esq., as the candidate of the League for the District-Attorneyship, and until that occasion, Mr. SMITH had always been regarded as its preference, the Conference Committee having been instructed to stand by him to the last, but, on Thursday night, such determined opposition was manifested, and so vigorously sustained, that the name fell through, and some who supported it retired from the room, among them J. J. FREEDMANN, the Secretary of the League, Mr. LAWRENCE receiving the nomination. At the meeting in question, the course of the so-called Marshall Organization was seriously complained of, and it was alleged that their Conference Committee had treated the German Committee unfairly. Notwithstanding this, the German League have thus far indorsed a ticket substantially the same as that put forth by the offending organization, and the hopes of those who expected to see candidates in the field to represent the peculiar interests of the Germans have been egregiously deceived. However, the officers and many members of the League profess to be heartily satisfied with the men they have taken up, and loudly declare that they feel the utmost confidence in having attained the object of their organization, viz.: the selection of thoroughly honest and capable men for office in contradistinction to mere partisans.

THE LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday evening the Executive Committee of the League met in Pythagoras Hall, Dr. WILHELM in the Chair. Mr. MANCHOT was requested to act as Secretary, in the place of Mr. J. J. FREEDMAN, who had resigned, and reports were received from the Senatorial Districts. As we have above shown, in the ticket we have noted, a set of candidates had been already indorsed by the Executive Committee. Hence, when Mr. NAUMANN announced that the choice in the Fourth District had fallen upon Mr. CHRIS. WOODRUFF, as a gentleman who, on former occasions, had been very favorable to German interests, the Chairman remarked that Mr. TILLOU had already been indorsed by the Committee. The reply to this was that Mr. TILLOU had no chance.

Mr. BOECKEL announced the nomination of Mr. CHANLER in the Fifth District, but from the Sixth and Seventh there was no report. This state of things, of course, indicates some discrepancy in the proceedings of the different Committees. Dr. WILHELM, however, stated that on Saturday last, the Conference Committee had met and adopted two addresses, one of which has been published in our advertising columns, and the other issued in pamphlet form. It was decided that the pamphlet, accompanied with proper tickets, shall be sent to every voter, and to this intent Messrs KAPP and BALLIN were empowered to act as a Committee to collect necessary funds.

The Printing Committee then reported that they had caused 100,000 tickets and a corresponding number of handbills to be struck off, and held them ready for distribution.

Mr. KIRSINGER stated that it was very probable that Mr. JAMES M. SMITH might receive the nomination of the Liquor Dealers Association for District Attorney, as that gentleman was a great favorite with the members, but that a conference between the American and German Liquor Dealers' Associations would take place in a few days, and that they would, no doubt, come to an understanding. It was emphatically declared that Mr. LAWRENCE would not prove hostile to German interests.

Dr. WILHELM stated that, having heard that Mr. LAWRENCE was a former member of various Temperance Societies, and would, at the last moment, withdraw in favor of OAKEY HALL, he had called upon him, and had been positively assured, in the presence of several respectable witnesses, that these statements were false.

Mr. DITTENHOEFFER moved that arrangements be made for holding a grand ratification meeting, but after some debate this subject was reserved for the next general Convention of the League, which promises to be a most animated and interesting one.

THE GERMAN LIQUOR DEALERS.

The German Liquor Dealers' Association have issued an address, signed by A. WILLMANN, President, and J. J. FREEDMAN, Secretary, embodying a series of resolutions, in which it is declared that the rejection of JAMES M. SMITH as a nominee for the District-Attorneyship had been on account of his faithful defence of their (the liquor dealers') interests; that the nomination of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., was by all proper means to be combatted, and that the Executive Committee of the Association having been fully empowered to confer and arrange with the Executive Committee of the American liquor dealers, the German voters were besought to suspend their decision for a few days, in the course of which a candidate upon whom all could agree would be put forth.

THE KUSTER CLUB.

While the above proceedings of the League and the liquor dealers' have arrested attention, the Kuster Club, whose first mysterious meeting we recorded a fortnight ago, has not been idle. It has extended its organization into all the Wards, and apparently controls the action of the Democratic German Clubs. The latter have held almost nightly meetings for some time past, in the respective Wards, and have nominated GEORGE KUSTER for Supervisor, and ANTHONY EICHOFF for one of the Coroners. The colors are Mozart.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

For two or three days, including Wednesday, a call for a ratification meeting, to be held by the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward, on Wednesday evening, in WM. SEEBACH'S National Hall, No. — Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, appeared in the German papers of this City. In the *Demokrat*, the hour fixed by the advertisement was 3, and in the *Staats-Zeitung* 8 P. M. At the earlier hour there was no sign of a meeting in the designated place. At 8 a considerable number of Germans assembled in the long room, and after waiting for some time proceeded to organize by calling Mr. SIEBERT UNGEMACH to the chair, and making Mr. NICHOLAS Secretary *pro tempore*.

Mr. NICHOLAS read the call for the meeting, which bore the names of the six Union League delegates of the Ward, viz: Messrs. Hugo Wesendonck, Friedrich Kapp, Charles Marx, Wm. Seebach, Carl Barthelomew, and A. Roediger.

Mr. ROEDIGER and Mr. SEEBACH being the only delegates present, the former was called upon to give a report of the proceedings of the delegation, including the nominations made, Mr. SEEBACH, having eloquently urged unity of purpose and action, but failing to state distinctly the information required, Mr. WM. SEEBACH was loudly requested to do so.

Mr. SEEBACH thereupon gave the assemblage to understand that the Independent Club which had been formed in the Twenty-second Ward desired to transform itself into the Union Club of the Ward, in order that the latter might be represented by a regular Union organization. They had now waited a length of time for the arrival of other delegates, and they not arriving, he had now to propose the change of name from "Independent" to "Union Club of the Twenty-second Ward, and the adoption therewith of the constitution, bye-laws and permanent officers of the former organization, as well as the ratification of the ticket indorsed at the last meeting of the Independent Club.

This proposition having been thrown into the form of a resolution, was unanimously adopted, and the following ticket ratified, viz.:

GEORGE KUESTER, for Supervisor.

OLIVER CHARLICK, for Senator of Seventh Senatorial District.

ALEXANDER WARD, for Assemblyman of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

On motion of Mr. ECKSTEIN, the meeting then adjourned.

Just as the assemblage was dispersing, a body of men, accompanied by several policemen in full uniform, appeared at the door of the hall, and one of the party began a vehement address, which the extinguishment of the gas, and a sudden rush down the stairway, cut short.

ANOTHER GERMAN RATIFICATION.

A large ratification meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at No. 220 Third-street, to ratify the nominations made by the German Democrats of the Eleventh Ward. Several addresses were delivered, and the names of Mr. GEORGE KUSTER, for Supervisor, and ANTHONY EICKHOFF for Coroner, were received with acclamation.

Cooper Institute Syracuse People's Union Convention—Nomination of Coroners and Supervisor.

The regular meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. BRADFORD occupying the Chair. A communication was received from Dr. DERY, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Coroner, accompanying his declination with some hard raps at other organizations which had not indorsed him. A letter was read from Judges WOODRUFF and CLERKE, accepting the nomination of the Committee; also, from JOSIAH W. BROWN, (for Sheriff,) MURRAY HOFFMAN, and verbal acceptances from H. W. GENET, Dr. FERRIS and others.

It appearing that Dr. DERY, Dr. MCFARLAND and F. L. OLMSTEAD had not accepted the nominations for Coroners, a motion was made to go into ballot to fill the vacancies.

Mr. SWACKHAMER, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that they had arranged for 270 boxes at the polling-places, with faithful men to attend them. They had hired a room at No. 531 Broadway, and to-morrow evening they hoped to raise the largest and most elegant banner ever hoisted in this City. Mr. S. made a spirited and enthusiastic appeal in behalf of the Union, which was received with great applause, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Committee and Chairman for their energy.

Mr. ISAAC COLEMAN, the candidate for Supervisor, addressed the Committee in a few well-timed remarks, withdrawing his name as a candidate, being impelled solely by considerations of a purely private nature, and which had transpired since his nomination. He closed by recommending E. F. PURDY as the most capable and proper person to be adopted as his substitute,—highly eulogising him as most worthy the indorsement of the Convention. Mr. COLEMAN'S declination was accepted.

A motion was made and carried to take a vote for Supervisor by rising, and Mr. PURDY was nominated almost unanimously, only about a dozen voting for Mr. KUSTER.

On the question of Coroners, the Committee presented a scene of much confusion, but it was temporarily quieted by the nomination of Dr. E. W. MCCONNELL and Capt. JOHN WILDEY, by a rising vote. Dr. J. W. RANNEY being nominated and rejected, Mr. P. H. COLLINS, of the Thirteenth Ward, nominated Dr. JOHN GALBEN, but subsequently in a short, but patriotic speech, withdrew his name, and Dr. SCHIRMER was nominated and rejected. The vote for the nomination of Dr. RANNEY was then reconsidered, and he was this time nominated by a vote of 41 to 23, and the nomination was then made unanimous.

A motion of Mr. JOHN MATHEWS, that all delegates who had failed to attend for the three last successive meetings should be stricken from the rolls, and their places filled by the delegates from the various Wards, was adopted.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to routine business, which was conducted in a rather stormy manner.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Independent Democratic General Committee met on Wednesday evening, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, G. N. HARMON presiding, and made the following nominations for Assemblymen:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Cornelius Flynn.	10.	Dan. M. O'Brien.
2.	Felix Murphy.	11.	Noah A. Childs.
3.	George Loutrel.	12.	Andrew Smith.
4.	W. J. C. Kenney.	13.	Alexander Ward.
5.	James Sanford.	14.	Robert C. Hutchings.
6.	Wm. J. Coey.	15.	David S. Coddington.
8.	Francis Clark.	16.	Peter Meehan.
9.	Augustus Schell.	17.	Edward Jones.

Syracuse People's Convention—Seventh Senatorial District.

The delegates to the Convention met at the Westchester House, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. All the Wards in the District were represented. Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW occupied the Chair, and MARCIUS ELLS acted as Secretary. Dr. BRADFORD having declined the nomination for Senator, Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was nominated by acclamation.

Twentieth Ward Republican Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward was held last night at the large hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The State, Judiciary, County, Senatorial and Assembly tickets were unanimously ratified and indorsed. Speeches were made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Mr. IRVING, Mr. BOWEN and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

People's Union Nominating Committee.

The above body met at their headquarters, No. 618 Broadway, last evening, and indorsed CHARLES G. CORNELL as Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District, in place of J. WINTHROP CHANDLER, declined. G. W ANDERSON was nominated for Assembly, Sixth District, in place of JAMES WALSH, declined. The Committee adjourned to Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

The best looking regiment that has gone away for the war left on Wednesday—the "Ellsworth Avengers." But even that fine looking body of men would have been vastly improved, had they been in civilian's dress, and worn hats from the inimitable Fall styles of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 31—P. M.

FLOUR—Demand steady and receipts fair. WHEAT—Demand limited; car lots Red State $1 28; and White Western, $1 42. OATS inactive; sales 8,000